ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

By W. A. Hemphill & Co. ATLANTA GA., SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1875. Vol. VII---No 234

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of Both Branches.

[Specially Reported for the Constitution.]

SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 19, 1875.

Senate called to order by President pro tem. Lester.

Prayer by Rev. David W. Patman, member of the House.

RECONSIDERED.

Mr. Reese moved to reconsider action on the bill which had been postponed to incorporate the town of Danielsville, in the county of Madison. Motion prevailed.

Mr. Hester moved to reconsider the action of the Senate of yesterday in regard to a House bill, to change the time of holding the Superior Court of Meriwether. After being discussed fully by Mr. Hester, Mr. Peavy, Mr. Hudson, of the 25th, and Mr. Harris, on motion of Mr. Peavy, the bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Cain moved to reconsider the action of the Senate on a House bill to prescribe the manner of granting license to sell liquor in the county of Jefferson. Motion prevailed.

Mr. Cain also moved to reconsider the action of Senate on yesterday on House bill to amend the jury laws of this State, so far as relates to the county of Richmond. Motion prevailed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

On the reception of a message from the Governor, with accompanying documents, the Senate went into executive session at 11 o'clock, and confirmed the appointment of G. J. Wright, as Judge of the Albany circuit.

SPECIAL ORDER.

which was the tax bill, was discharged, and made the special order for to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. Black offered the memorial of Mr John Rice, in reference to mortgage on capitol building, which was read.

TAKEN UP.

On motion of Mr. Cain, the House bill to amend the jury laws of this State, so far as relates to the county of Richmond, and for other purposes, was taken up and passed.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

was granted Mr. Kibbee, Mr. McDaniel and Mr. Felton.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To incorporate the village of Shoal Creek, in the county of Hart. Passed.

To provide for the further protection of the State from its endorsement of railroad bonds. Lost.

To protect inn keepers and common carriers of this State. Laid on the table.

To improve the commerce of the State. Lost.

To amend the charter of the North Georgia and Ducktown railroad. Passed.

To amend act incorporating the Planter's accommodation line and steamboat company. Passed.

To require the Judges of the Superior Courts to give their charges in writing in certain cases. Laid on table.

To repeal section 232 of the Code. Passed.

To relieve E. P. Williams, of White county, from securityship. Passed.

To incorporate the town of Danielsville, in the county of Madison. Passed.

SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

Senate bills were taken up and read the second time and referred to appropriate committees.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To organize and lay out a new county from Clarke. Laid on the table for the present.

To incorporate the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad Company. Lost.

To authorize the sheriffs of this State to levy and collect tax fi. fas. Indefinitely postponed.

To amend section 4607 of the Code. Lost.

To repeal sections 1599 and 1600 of the Code, relative to weighing of cotton and other products. Passed.

To amend the act incorporating the town of Thomson, in the county of McDuffie. Passed.

To amend act establishing County Courts for Marion, Talbot and Chattahoochee. Passed.

To guard the public interest by providing against incompetent county officers. Lost.

To amend section 4600 of Irvin's revised code, relates to fraudulent sale of personal property. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Harris—Wherein, the Sharpe rifle company assert that they have a legal claim against the State,

Resolved, That they be allowed to bring suit against the State, giving bond for costs and attorney's fees. Referred to the judiciary committee.

ADJOURNED.

The above bill elicited some discussion, and during the argument of Mr. Black the senate adjourned until three o'clock this afternoon.

HOUSE.

House called to order by speaker Hardeman.

Prayer by Rev. John Jones, Chaplain.

RECONSIDERATION.

Mr. Turner of Brooks, moved to reconsider action on the bill to amend the act to prescribe the mode of granting liquor license in Burke, Jefferson and Washington counties, which was prevailed.

Mr. Peeples moved to reconsider action on the bill to reduce the compensation of tax receivers and collectors in the state which prevailed.

Mr. Walsh moved to reconsider action on the bill for the relief of mahmed and indigent soldiers, which prevailed.

Mr. Glisson moved to reconsider action on the bill to compensate pretising physicians for post mortem examinations at inquests which did not prevail.

LIQUOR LICENSE BILL.

Mr. Turner, of Brooks, moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill to prescribe the mode of granting liquor license in Burke, Jefferson, Washington, and other counties, which motion prevailed.

The following counties were stricken from the act: Brooks, Carroll, Elbert, DeKalb, Dooly, Dougherty, Oglethorpe, Worth, Wayne and Wilcox, and the bill as amended passed.

COMPENSATION OF TAX RECEIVERS AND COLLECTORS.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill to reduce the compensation of tax receivers and collectors, was taken up.

Mr. Lawton offered an amendment providing that this act shall not apply to any county for which there is a special act, or for which a special act is now before the general assembly.

Mr. Lawton moved to refer to a special committee to report to the afternoon session, which motion prevailed by yeas, 80; nays, 51. Committee—Clements, of Whitfield, Warren, Anderson, of Cobb, Bacon, of Bibb, and Adams.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Mr. Speer moved to suspend the rules and take up the bill entitled an act supplemental to an act to perfect the Public School system, which did not prevail.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To amend the act incorporating the Ridge Valley Iron Works. Passed.

To provide for arming the Atlanta Artillery. Tabled.

For the relief of Samuel Wiel. Withdrawn.

For the relief of A. Alexander. Withdrawn.

For the relief of W. Curtis. Withdrawn.

To submit the question of holding a Constitutional Convention to the people. Withdrawn.

To fix the pay of jurors in Haralson county. Withdrawn.

To establish factors and merchants' liens. Withdrawn.

To change the line between the counties of Worth and Irwin. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of Lawrenceville. Passed.

To consolidate the offices of tax receiver and collector of Polk county. Lost.

For the relief of T. R. Williams. Lost.

To amend section 4688 of the Code. Lost.

To regulate the compensation of tax receiver, and collector and treasurer of Jefferson county. Passed.

To regulate the time of holding justices courts in Miller county. Lost.

To prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of Salem church, in Monroe county. Passed.

To create a department of art in the deaf and dumb asylum. Lost.

To fix the pay of jurors in Early county. Passed.

To amend section 3997 of the Code, as relates to Newton county. Lost.

To change the line between Newton and Jasper counties. Withdrawn.

To prohibit the sale of liquor in Pauld ing county Passed.

To amend the County Court act so far as relates to Glynn county by providing for the appointment of a County Solicitor. Passed.

To amend the act incorporating the Etna Iron Company of Polk county. Passed.

To regulate the fees of the Jailor of Polk county. Lost.

To regulate the sale of liquor within one mile of Ward's station in Randolph county. Passed.

To exempt from taxation $200 of personal property. Withdrawn.

To change the line between the counties of Butts and Spalding. Withdrawn.

To repeal the act creating a Criminal Court in Campbell county. Passed.

To organize a new county from Thomas to be called Lawton. Withdrawn.

To amend the Constitution of Georgia by making sessions of the General Assembly biennial. Withdrawn.

To amend the Constitution of Georgia, by striking out section 2 of article 6. Lost.

To repeal the act incorporating the Dalton and Morganton Railroad. Withdrawn.

To incorporate the American Industrial Agency. Lost, not receiving two-thirds. Yeas 75, nays 32.

To amend the act incorporating Trion, Chattooga county. Withdrawn.

To apply the state tax of 1875 to be collected in Ware county to the rebuilding of the court housand county offices. Lost.

To authorize the merging of the Savannah Free School Society to the Savannah Widows' Society. Passed.

To regulate the fees of jurors in White county. Passed.

To amend an act to facilitate the rafting of timber in Wilcox county. Passed.

To exempt the members of the La-Grange Light Guards from jury and road duty. Passed.

To repeal an act repealing an act to compensate ordinaries, sheriffs and clerks so far as relates to sheriffs. Withdrawn.

To prohibit the sale of liquors in or e mile of Line church in Oglethorpe county. Withdrawn.

To exempt locomotive engineers from jury duty. Amended by inserting "mill. ers running public mills." Passed.

To amend the act incorporating Fort Valley. Passed.

To reduce the bond of the Sheriff of Haralson county. Lost.

To amend the charter of the Georgia State Lottery. Lost.

To repeal the stock and fence law. Lost.

To require all corporations who have power to grant licenses to administer a certain oath. Withdrawn.

To limit the number of Constables acting as bailiffs in Fulton county and define their powers. Passed.

To appropriate $17 50 to W. H. Patterson for services rendered.

The House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole, Mr. Clements, of Walker, in the chair. The committee rose and reported the bill back with the recommendation that it do pass. Passed.

To incorporate the Atlanta Savings Bank. Passed by constitutional majority, yeas 126, nays 4.

To promote hog raising and sheep raising in Georgia. Lost.

For the relief of E. D. Eason of Schley county for marriage with Ann Driver. Lost.

To fix the bond of tax collector and receiver of Quitman county. Withdrawn.

To create a Board of Commissioners in Fannin county Passed by substitute.

To create a Board of Commissioners for Douglass county. Passed.

To amend the act organizing a Criminal Court in Marion, Talbot, Stewart, Randolph and Chattahoochee, by adding Clay county.

Mr. Tumlin offered an amendment relative to the manner of drawing juries in Randolph and Clay counties, which was agreed to, and the bill as amended passed.

To transfer convicts sentenced to chain gang in Chattahoochee county to Muscogee county chain gang. Withdrawn.

To compensate the Sheriff of Chattahoochee county for extra services. Passed by substitute.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Craig, of Bibb, was granted leave of absence.

The House adjourned until 3 P. M.

Robeson in a Race.

[Washington Capitol.]

A good story at the expense of the Robeson fun in circulation among the naval ducks. The Rotund missed the quarterly accounts of the paymaster o the Columbus navy-yard. All demands through pet and telegraph were answered by the brief assertion that they had been forwarded.

"Send duplicates then," ordered the jolly old sea dog.

"Can't do it; utterly impossible," was the reply.

The jolly old sailor, jolly no longer, but in a profound rage, ordered the delinquent paymaster to report in person.

"Your accounts have not been received, sir," roared the terrible man when he paymaster appeared.

"Very sorry, Mr. Secretary, but I sent them two week since."

"And you refuse to give the duplicates?"

"It would take a month or six weeks to make them out, sir."

"Very good," cried the Rotund, a rosy hue of incipien apoplexy tinting his intellectual countenance, "some blunders are crimes, and, touching his bell, he ordered the presence of his chief clerk. While waiting he turned again on the unhappy p. y, who was in an awful funk, expecting immediate execution, and asked, in a voice choked with rage, how the papers were sent.

"By express, in a champagne basket, directed to the secretary of the navy."

Light dawned on the navy. He rang again for a messenger.

"Go to my house, get the key of my wine cellar, ad fetch a champagne basket you will find there marked 'Adams Express, New York.'"

The basket was brought and opened, and the missing papers found, but, strange to say the Rotund did not solace himself with wine. On the contrary he reprimanded the blundering p. m., and stalked away and the hidden smiles of his subordinates who saw that while their chief was fiery in accounts he was poorer in wine. To be reduced to plantation bitters for a tonic and have on one's hands a compounded old building that won't burn is enough to make one almost wish it were dead.

Northerners in Florida.

[Chattanooga Commercial.]

Col. Burt, who returned yesterday evening from a trip to Florida, informs us that it is estimated that there are now 45,000 strangers in that state in search of health, 10 000 of whom are at Jacksonville. Most of these people are from the north—largely from the eastern states—and are generally wealthy and spend money liberally. Those from the eastern states have generally gone to Florida by the coast route along which there is no interesting scenery, and the Colonel thinks large numbers of them could be induced to turn by way of Atlanta, Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville and Cincinnati, if the railroad and hotel keepers along the line would make a proper effort in that direction. It occurs to us that he is correct in this, and that the subject deserves attention from those most interested.

Another Encyclical.

By Telegraph to The Constitution.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—In an encyclical from the pope to the Prussian bishops, he denounces Bismark's ecclesiastical laws and excommunicates all bishops who accept benefices from the state.

Session.

[By telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, February 19.—The president issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the senate at 12 o'clock

A Virginia Romance.

[From the Ocala (Florida) Banner.]

Some years ago there lived in Virginia a beautiful and accomplished young lady—a member of one of the oldest and best families in that state. She was the reigning belle in the society in which she moved. In the course of time she married a young lawyer of the highest respectability both as regards talents and family connections. In due time they had a son born to them. They were very happy.

The lawyer in the course of his business operations became in some way or another entangled in a quarrel with a brother lawyer. A duel was the result. In the contest the husband was killed. The wife became inconsolable. A severe fit of sickness followed. When she recovered, the only thing to lavish the whole affection of her heart upon was her son. Her entire attention was given to him.

After a year or two she was surrounded by an immense number of admirers, and several made proposals of marriage. She declined them all. Her heart was true to her first and only love. At last, many of her admirers importuned her to marry them—offering her fortune, station, everything that would be likely to win a woman's heart—but all of no avail. She replied to them that she could not give them her hand without her affections—her heart was with the buried dead.

The widow found these approaches were made to her so often and so earnestly that she withdrew herself from society as the only means of obtaining anything like quietness; but even then letters would annoy her. So she determined to get out of the way of society entirely and seclude herself in some retired spot. She did not care where she went if she could only obtain quietness and enjoy the pleasure of training and cultivating her boy's mind and have his exclusive society. He was a noble little fellow.

Well, after looking about for a place where absolute seclusion could be obtained and be unknown, and the climate would be congenial, she determined upon Florida. So she removed to a retired spot about a mile or two from Ocala, where she found a small hut already built and suited to her requirements She purchased it, and there lived for some time, when, unhappily, her boy was taken sick and died, and buried near her house. She planted an acorn near by that was found after his death in his pocket. It has now grown to be a large tree.

Alone in the world, without a single soul to converse with, she fretted and pined her life away, her only consolation being in her communings with her Maker. She prayed peace and obtained it. She had no domestic servant to wait upon her, but cooked her own meals ect.

Occasionally she would see persons approach her little home, and, not wishing to be seen, would retire to small cave near by, where she could watch the movements of strangers until they were gone, when she would come out and take possession of her shanty.

One day she walked into Ocala for the purpose of obtaining some medicine at the drugstore. She was closely hooded and disguised. There was a gentleman in the, however, whom she recognized as an old suitor. She immediately left, and was lost to sight quickly. The gentleman saw the eyes, he thought he knew them—their influence in the past had kept him awake many a night. He was at first staggered with the thought that it might be her—indeed, he was almost paralyzed, for he was still single, and remained so for her sake. When he recovered his senses sufficiently to know what he was about he turned into the street to look for her; but she was gone, and no one could tell him anything about her or in what direction she had gone. He searched the country all around, but his efforts were fruitless. At last he had to give up the pursuit. He was very unhappy.

Well, the lady lived for many years afterwards, still staying at the same place. At last she found that her health was giving way; that the hardships she had to undergo—living in so wild and rude a condition—necessitated her making a confidant of somebody, so as to obtain help. She called in the assistance of an honest, quiet colored woman—Aunt Polly Fudge—who helped her for some comforts and did odd chores for her. At last she became sick and confined to her bed Polly faithfully nursed her, and at length the lady died.

She told Polly her history, suppressing her real name, and told her to get her buried in the grave beside her darling boy, under the oak tree that she had planted near the cave, and that she was to be buried in her wedding dress—a beautiful white satin one—and on her head the wreath that she wore on the occasion of her marriage. Faithful Polly attended to matters as she was told, and Mrs. Neville—for that was the name the lady called herself—gave to Polly all her money, which was $400, and her old clothes.

So rests within a mile or two of Ocala in one of the hammocks—the last mortal remains of the poor broken-hearted widow. The relatives and friends will never know her end or her burial-place.

So "we point a moral and adorn a tale."

Short on Corpses.

[New Orleans Picayune.]

Sheridan comes out short on his murder statement. We are beginning to doubt his capacity as a statician. He first asserted that 3,500 persons had been killed in Louisiana since 1860, on account of political opinions, and now, at the last moment, rather tamely and ignominiously acknowleges that the number is only 2,151. He tried hard to reach the original 3,500. He believed everything that Packard told him, and listened to Field and Campbell until his hair stood up; but it was no go, he couldn't get together more than 2,141, figure it which way he chose. He went to Plaquemine, rushed over to Brashear, made a descent on Vicksburg, threw in the yellow fever epidemic of 1867 and the great Shreveport peaceable of 1873; but 2,141 was the best he could do, and with that he had to be content.

We can understand that Sheridan must feel dreadfully cut up over this melancholy business. It is a serious thing to fall short thirteen hundred and fifty-nine corpses, especially when the number contracted for is only 3,500. We must see why Sheridan couldn't have counted in Wells and Lowell and Field, for instance. They attacked Wells with artillery once. Judge Houston drew a bible on Lowell the day the legislature assembled, and a man told him afterwards that a bullet would find his heart. An attempt was made to assassinate Field last fall—a regular Bourbon affair, under aggravated circumstances. It is true that these gentlemen were not killed, but they were all mortally frightened, which answers Sheridan's purposes quite as well. We think he might have run them in so as make up a round 3,500.

Sheridan has done the cause a service, however, after all. But for his valuable contribution the committee wouldn't have had any murders worth mentioning. The witness failed to show more than seventy or eighty altogether, including Colfax and Coushatta, and the murder and assassination business was tottering to bankruptcy. Everybody will be grateful to Sheridan, we are sure, for coming to the rescue with those 2,141 bodies—so grateful that they will ask no questions as to where he got them, or who certified to the killing. This is an emergency in which even a handful of hair would be acceptable, and even Sheridan has certainly done nobly.

Still we are sorry our young friend was disappointed.

Congressional.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1875.

SENATE.

The credentials of Cameron, United States senator from Wisconsin, and McDonald, United States senator from Indiana, were received and placed on file.

On motion of Harris, of Virginia, there was inserted in a bill providing for artificial limbs for pensioners a provision repealing all laws that prohibits the payment of revolutionary or war of 1812 pensions on account of disloyalty.

The house passed a bill removing the political disabilities of Dr. Charles H. Smith, of Richmond, Va., and James M. Haines, of Covington, Ky.

The house refused to go into committee on the tariff bill and went into a committee on private calendar.

Warlike.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

LONDON, February 19.—Five German men-of-war have been ordered to rendezvous for immediate service. The officers and crew are not allowed to go ashore. It is supposed that they will sail for Spain in case of further delay of satisfaction from Spain for the Gustav outrage. This move will probably force Spain to resume active operations against the Carlists.

John Mitchell.

[By telegraph to the Const tution.]

LONDON, February 19.—It is stated that John Mitchell's son, who was a captain in the confederate army, will be returned from Tipperary. Should he be disqualified, Mr. Kickham, a released Fenian, will be invited to stand for the county. Mitchell is reported seriously ill in consequence of the excitement of his election.

A Railroad Accident.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—Train No. 5, east bound from Steubenville, at 6:25 last evening broke a rail near Steubenville, at 3 this morning. The special car with the vice-president, general freight agent of the Pennsylvania company ditched and was burned. The vice president and agent were slightly hurt.

Louisiana.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW ORLEANS, February, 19.—A negro was admitted to the high-school, when twenty of the twenty-two whites left no disturbance.

Mr. Wood of the Colfax notoriety who represents the Grant parish, was expelled for disorderly conduct, vote 49 to 9.

No Lives Lost.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

PITTSBURG, Feb. 19.—No lives were lost at Steubenville. Vice President McCulloch had his legs broken. Quite a number are injured. A number of cars were burned.

The Centennial.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The working mens' associations are discussing sending delegates to the centennial.

LEGAL NOTICES.

GEORGIA, DeKalb county.

Ordinary's Office, February 8, 1875.

S. A. PENDLY having applied to me for exemption of personalty and setting apart and valuation of homestead, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock A. M., at my office, on Friday, the 19th day of February, 1875.

JOHN B. STEWARD,
Ordinary.

feb10—w2t

GEORGIA, DeKalb county.

I HEREBY consent that my wife, Molonice C. Pendley, may become from and after this date, a public or free trader, become liable as a feme sole for all her contracts and may enforce the same in her own name, and that her acquisitions may become her own separate estate.

S. A. PENDLEY.

Lithonia, Feb. 15, 1875. feb17-w3t

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Ordinary's Office, February 16, 1875.

MRS. L. T. LANDERS has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same, on the 27th day of February, 1875, at my office.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
feb17—w2t Ordinary

GEORGIA, Fayette county.

Ordinary's Office, January 4, 1875.

WHEREAS, James N. McEachern, administrator of the estate of Mazareth Norton, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his trust and prays for letter of dismission:

All persons concerned are hereby notified file their objections, if any exist, on or before the first Monday in April next, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.

L. B. GRIGGS,
jan5—w1am3m Ordinary

GEORGIA, Milton county.

Ordinary's Office, January 20, 1875

W. R. DUFFEY has applied for exemption of personalty, I will pass upon the same, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 30th day of January, 1875, at my office

W. H. NESBIT,
jan23—w2t Ordinary.

GEORGIA, DeKalb county.

Ordinary's Office, January 5, 1875.

WHEREAS, William Wright has applied to me for permanent letters of administration on the estate of Kills Brown, deceased:

These are, therefore, to cite all persons concerned to appear at my office, within the time allowed by law, and show cause why they can, why permanent administration should not be granted said applicant

jan7—w4w JOHN B. STEWARD,
Ordinary

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

Court of Ordinary, February Term, 1875.

WHEREAS, V. R. Tommey, administrator of the estate of John R Hampton, deceased, has applied letters of dismission, representing that he has fully discharged his said trust.

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
feb5— w1am3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

Ordinary's Office, February 2, 1875.

WHEREAS, W. J. Hardman, administrator on the estate of Cynthia Hardman, deceased, has applied to me for leave to sell fifty acres of land, lot No. 374, in the 18th district of said county:

These are, therefore, to cite and admonish all persons concerned, to show cause, if any, within the time allowed by law, why said land should not be sold, else leave will be granted to said applicant to sell the same.

JOHN B. STEWARD,
feb4—w4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, DeKalb county.

Ordinary's Office, December 3, 1874.

WHEREAS, John W. Scruggs, administrator of James M. McCalpin, deceased, applies to me for letters of dismission from said trust;

These are, therefore, to notify and admonish all persons concerned or interested, to be and appear at my office within the time prescribed by law, then and to show cause, if any, why said letters should not be granted.

JOHN B. STEWARD,
dec5—w1am3m Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

Ordinary's Office, December 4, 1874.

WHEREAS, E. H. Stevens, administrator of Elizabeth Stevens, late of said county, deceased, represents that he has fully discharged his said trust and prays for letters of dismission;

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, or on before the first Monday in March next, else letters of dismission will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
dec—w1am3m Ordinary

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Court of Ordinary, February Term, 1875.

WHEREAS, Timothy O. Parker has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Henry B. Parker, deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN
feb5—w4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Court of Ordinary, February Term, 1875.

WHEREAS, Jacob Schane has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Charles F. Schane, deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections, if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
feb5—d4w Ordinary.

GEORGIA, Fulton county.

Court of Ordinary, February Term, 1875.

WHEREAS, D. E. Elliott has applied for letters of administration on the estate of Jackson Elliott, deceased:

All persons concerned are hereby notified to file their objections if any exist, within the time prescribed by law, else letters will be granted the applicant.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
feb5—w4w Ordinary

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTIVES, TAKE NOTICE.—Every moment of delay makes your cure more hopeless, and much depends on the judicious choice of a remedy. The amount of testimony in favor of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup, as a cure for consumption, far exceeds all that can be brought to support the pretensions of any other medicine. See Dr. Schenck's Almanac, containing the certificates of many of the highest respectability, who have been restored to health, after being pronounced incurable by physicians acknowledged ability. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many, as these evidences will show; but the cure is often promoted by the employment of two other remedies which Dr. Schenck provides for the purpose. These additional remedies are Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills. By the timely use of these medicines, according to directions, Dr. Schenck certifies that most any case of Consumption may be cured.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office, Corner Sixth and Arch streets, Philadelphia, every Monday, where all letters for advice must be addressed.

feb2—deod1m

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE.

HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life Manhood restored. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. ja25—d&w3mo

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

DR. W. M. MARVIN.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Atlanta and vicinity that he has opened a Dispensary in Austell Block, where patients can get reliable treatment for all diseases. Particular attention paid to all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh. The above diseases treated by inhalation.

The Doctor treats all diseases of long standing, such as Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Loss of Voice, Wakefulness, Fever Sores, Rheumatism, Goitre, Neuralgia, Tumors, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Biliousness, Diseases of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, all Diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swelled Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus' Dance, etc.

Electricity applied in cases where it is required. The Doctor is permanently located and persons who have been under the treatment of other physicians and have not been cured, are invited to call, as I treat all curable diseases, and cures guaranteed, or no pay. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate, and consultation free. Dispensary and consultation room 1 No. 20 Decatur street. Office hours from 9 A. M. 7 P. M. feb19-d&ewly

GIFT CONCERTS.

DOLLARS

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO WORLD FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27th FEBRUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY. UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	100,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each	120,000
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each	50,000
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	950,000
Grand tota', 20,000 Gifts, all cash	$2,560,000

Whole Tickets $50. Halves $25. Tenth, or each coupon $5. 11 Whole Tickets $500.

For Tickets or information, address

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager, Louisville, Ky.

For tickets or information, apply to J. H. JONES & CO., at Phillips & Crew's, Atlanta.

dec18—dtuesfsatwlwfeb23

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

Death of Governor Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette was the real business manager of the gift concerts already given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, be and he is hereby authorized to take the place made vacant by the death of said Bramlette, in the management of the affairs of the fifth and last gift concert, and that the drawing announced for February 27, 1875, shall positively and unequivocally take place on that day without any further postponement or delay on any account whatever.

R. T. BURRETT, President.

JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.

Hereafter all communications relating to the 5th Concert should be addressed to the undersigned, and I pledge myself that the drawing shall come off February 27th or that every dollar paid for tickets shall be returned.

C. M. BRIGGS,
Agent and Manager
Room 4 Public Library building,
Louisville, Kentucky.

jan—dtuesdsatsatwtlf1623

FOSTER'S SECOND TEXAS GRAND PRIZE CONCERT, at Houston, Texas, March 3, 1875. $200,000 00 in Gold Coin. Choice Lands, Farms and City Residences. Among the Prizes there will be $25,000 in Gold.

The Real Estate is put in at its actual value. CAPITAL PRIZE, $10,000 GOLD.

COMMENDATORY—"Having, from our long acquaintance with J. E. Foster, every confidence in his integrity, we feel justified in saying we believe he will carry out his Distribution honestly and fairly, designed by the Mayor, Hon. J. D. Wilson, and the City Council.

That old and reliable paper, the Houston Telegraph, which rarely condescends to notice individual enterprises, says of the Final Drawing:

"Not even the most captious and suspecting person could take exceptions to the manner of the drawing. It was fair, honorable and equitable. The committee and recorders were of our very best citizens, and kindly gave their time and labor to the superintendence of the drawing, or rather did the actual labor of it.

"Captain Foster has acted honorably and fairly throughout the whole management of this enterprise. While some moneys has been made by the venture in all probability yet the property given as prizes has only netted a fair price, and the profit is only an actual gain of the property for cash."

That staunch democratic paper, the Houston Age, has the following:

"The Committee of gentlemen was one of the best that could have been selected by the audience. Hon. D. U. Baraiza, who supervised the drawing, is our present representative, and one of the most popular men in the district.

"The Drawing was prefaced by an explanation from Captain Foster, of the mode adopted. This was well received and understood, precisely as explained by the circulars. Captain Foster said that while he wished all his home people good luck, he yet was free to say that with the people of poor Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina, he felt a greater sympathy, and he did hope they would draw the largest number of prizes, that they might come to a free country, and make a white man's living. This sentiment was received with loud cheers.

"The drawing was then proceeded with and the result is announced elsewhere."

No connection with the Davison, Wagley & Lockart, or any other similar enterprise.

Tickets $3 00 each, and a liberal discount on orders for a greater numbrr. RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED. Must have the confidence of the community in which they live. Send for circular. References—Dunn, Barlow & Co.'s Reference Book, found in all banks.

T. W. HOUSE, Treasurer.
Address J. E. FOSTER, Manager,
dec27—d1aw3wdw Houston, Texas.

Furs, Hides and Rags Wanted.

THE undersigned still buys Furs of all kinds at best market prices. Cash paid for Rags, Hides, Beeswax or Tallow, at his house in West Point or Opelika. Fresh Vegetables, Seed, Confectionery, Soaps and Sugar. Highest cash prices paid for Beeswax.

B. BRANHAM,
Opelika, Ala.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

LADIES

Should Remember, that no matter whether they have a

SEWING MACHINE,

or not, that no Household is complete without

A HOWE!

J. B. SCARRATT,
Manager.

aug2—may7-dtf wed fri&sun

PATAPSCO GUANO.

PATAPSCO COMPANY'S "Grange Mixture."

THIS ARTICLE, AS SHOWN BY THE ANALYSIS OF

Professor W. J. LAND, Chemist,

OF Atlanta, contains the following valuable constituents:

Ammonia, 1.41 per cent. value	$ 7 05
Phosphoric Acid and Soluble and precipitated, 12.90 per cent. value	38 70
Ditto. not dissolved, 2.31 per cent. value	2 30
Potash, soda and magnesia, not determined by him, but there is present in the mixture from 15 per cent. to 20 per cent. of genuine "Kainit," German potash salts infused by the company, value	6 ½
	$54 80

Dr. G. A. Liebig's Analysis

Shows the following results:

Ammonia, 1.36 per cent. value	$ 6 25
Phosphoric Acid, Soluble and Precipitated, 13.90 per cent. value	41 70
Ditto, not dissolved, 1.24 per cent. value	1 30
Potash, soda and magnesia, 15.55 per cent. value	6 25
	$55 40

This is not what is termed "Acid Phosphate," but like the regular "PATAPSCO" a "COMPLEX ARTICLE," and differing from it only in the *relative quantities* of its constituents—it being designed mainly for use in comp ng with Cotton Seed. It has less ammonia than "Patapsco," but is fully its equal in every other respect, therefore, when used in that way upon exhausted and other soils deficient in organic matter, it will make a maximum crop even on such lands.

For used as a fertilizer, necessary vegetable matter, it can be applied without seed. It is best to bring the fertilizer near the surface, so the young plant may receive benefit and its properties distributed for later wants of the crop.

This article has been on trial in Marvland for several years, where large quantities are now sold. Last year we sold a "Club" in North Carolina, over 100 TONS FOR COTTON, which was used by more than

20 Different Planters with Entire Satisfaction to each.

The gentlemen who conducted the correspondence, has since stated that the results have exceeded that of any other fertilizer they had ever used.

The article sent them had less organic matter than our present make, by ONE-HALF, but in other respects the same. They used about 200 to 400 pounds seed to 200 pounds of mixture, and applied according to the wants of the soil.

1875.

PATAPSCO GUANO!

We have received direct from the Company, by steamer via Port Royal, a fresh supply of this

RELIABLE FERTILIZER!

The results of the past season demonstrate, beyond question, that its former reputation has been fully sustained, and we are assured by

Dr. G. A. Liebig & Geo. W. Grafflin, Esq.,

gentlemen of the highest integrity, who are jointly the sole managers and principal owners, that EVERY single package of it is guaranteed of

Uniform Quality & High Grade.

"It is equal, if not superior to any brand manufactured, and fully up to the high standard it has heretofore maintained,

We annex a few certificates and extracts of letters received by the Company and selected from their correspondence as a fair specimen of the whole.

ADAIR & BROTHERS,
Atlanta, Ga.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 27, 1875.

Geo. W. Grafflin, Esq., Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

DEAR SIR—My evidence before the committee was decided in character. Since 1868 I have each year been selling it and in every single instance but one it has given satisfaction. The party referred to I afterwards found had intentionally done it injustice. You can use this as you deem best. Yours truly,

[Signed] M. A. STOVALL.

Patapsco Guano Company, Baltimore:

GRIFFIN, GA., January 23, 1875.

GENTS—I take pleasure in certifying that my firm received in September, 1873, 38 barrels of "Patapsco" Guano, direct from the Company, and sold 54 of same to 13 farmers planting in this and Butts county. Every one has paid, no complaints made, and a majority stated that they had never used an article that paid them better. The above was all that came in barrels. The other shipments came in bags, and all sold by me has given general satisfaction, and is regarded by planters as a good and reliable fertilizer. I have been over twelve years in the guano trade, and have never so done that has given more general satisfaction. Respectfully,

L. R. BREWER, Sr.,
now of the firm of L. R. Brewer & Son.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 21, 1875.

Mr. G. W. Grafflin, Treasurer Patapsco Guano Company:

DEAR SIR—It gives us pleasure to state that we have sold your Patapsco Guano, for past three years, to our customers, with entire satisfaction to them and ourselves. We sell from 200 to 300 tons a season. We have no complaint of any failing off in quality of that sold last season. All who use it were well satisfied. Yours truly,

WILLIAMSON, UPCHURCH & THOMAS.

SAVANNAH, GA., January 21st, 1875.

This is to certify that I have sold the Patapsco Guano to the planters of Georgia for the past two years, and that it has given entire satisfaction to all my customers, with the exception of a few irresponsible parties who would not pay any just deb

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION CITY, COUNTY AND STATE.

DEFIES REFUTATION.

GENERAL TRAVELING AGENT: T. M. ACTON.

ATLANTA

Saturday Morning, Feb. 20, 1875.

TO LAWYERS.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We do not read anonymous letters and communications the name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected communications we can not undertake either to return or preserve.

COL. ROBERT TYLER, late editor of the Montgomery News, has been elected president and general manager of the Grangers' Life Insurance company of Alabama.

THE estate of the late congressman Hersey, of Maine, amounts to $2,000,000 There are several charitable bequests, but the greater portion of the property goes to the widow, children, and grandchildren.

THE New York World has undergone a change of managing editors. The new incumbent is Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, who though yet a young man (32), is an old journalist and a brilliant writer, having a reputation only second the that of William Henry Hurlburt in the literary character of his work.

GENERAL BURNSIDE, senator elect from Rhode Island, at a banquet in his honor, given in Providence, expressed such conservative sentiments as to lead to the hope that he will be found on the side of those who desire to do justice to the south. General Burnside has hitherto been considered something of an extremist.

MR. HON. ALLEN T. CAPERTON, just chosen as senator from West Virginia, is an able lawyer and experienced politician, and one of the most moderate and prudent men in the state since the war. He was for many years a member of the Virginia legislature, and while such was chosen a senator to the confederate congress at Richmond. He was a warm supporter of the liberal movement of 1872, and is on the same line to-day.

JUDGING from the annual report of the commissioner of patents, the "hard times" have proved an incentive to mechanical ingenuity. The number of patents granted last year was thirteen thousand six hundred, a larger number than has been issued in any one year except in 1869, when fourteen thousand were recorded. There were twenty-one thousand applications in all. The receipts were $59,000 in excess of the expenditures. The patent office is the only institution conducted by the government which is wholly self sustaining.

THE nomination by Mr. Bryant of Gov. Tilden for the presidency, which was said to have taken place at a dinner party some evenings since, is represented by several who were present as having been simply an after-dinner pastime. The entertainment was given by Mrs. Pratt, ex-Governor Seymour's niece, to Mr. Bryant, and the company consisted of both ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Bryant spoke only in response to a demand from one of the lady guests that there should be a speech, so as to make it as much like a party of the lords of creation as possible. In his remarks he referred to Gov. Tilden in rather a vague way, as one for whom perhaps still higher honors were reserved. This is said to have been the sum total of the nomination.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE: Those hot-headed haters who are unwilling to admit that the southern whites are anything less than fiends in their treatment of the negroes, would do well to ponder over a recent act of the Georgia house of representatives. The planters of the state have been greatly annoyed by the negroes abandoning their yearly contracts for labor after receiving advances of pay. To remedy this trouble a bill has been introduced in the house making the abandonment of contracts by both whites and blacks a misdemeanor. The planters opposed the bill warmly as unjust to the negross, and when the vote was taken there were only 12 yeas to 116 nays, and Georgia is, as everybody knows, a strongly democratic state,

A WASHINGTON special to the Boston Post says the periodical rumors of changes in the cabinet are again current. This time, according to the slate as made up by those claiming to be best informed in this direction, Attorney General Williams is to give way to Senator Carpenter, and General Bristow will vacate the treasury department, and that vacancy is to be filled by senator West, of Louisiana. What is to become of Williams and Bristow, and where they are to go, are questions which the gossips do not pretend to be so well prepared to give enlightenment upon, but they claim to have positive, though very mysterious, means of knowing that changes are soon to be made in the cabinet, and that those above mentioned are the most probable. Nobody's name could astonish the people more in connection with the secretaryship of the treasury than that of West, yet the reasons assigned for placing him there would seem patent. It is said that Mrs. Grant would like to have her brother in the United States senate from Louisiana, and that Carpenter, would be a favorite companion at the white house.

The School Bill.

We regretted the action of the house of representatives, taken on Wednesday last, indefinitely postponing this bill, and were epleased to see that this action was reconsidered by a handsome majority the next morning. The bill has been referred to a select committee, and we yet hope to see favorable action taken upon it. It is remarkably conservative in its character, and while it cannot possibly do any harm, it will, if it becomes a law, be productive of much good wherever it is put into practical operation.

The bill contains three leading provisions. The first part simply gives the board of education of any county the power of submitting the question of a tax not to exceed one-tenth of one per cent for the support of elementary schools to the voters of the county; and when two-thirds of the voters are in favor of the tax it is to be levied, and not otherwise. The board is required by law to be composed of freeholders. It is not proposed to compel the board to submit the question of a tax, but they may or may not do so, as in their judgment may seem best. When they decide to submit, they cannot propose a tax of more than one-tenth of one per cent, or one dollar on one thousand dollars worth of property, but may submit any smaller sum. Property holders are amply protected, as they should be, and yet the possibility of having an efficient school system is placed within reach of the people.

The second part of the bill gives to any sub-district of a county the privilege of establishing a school of higher grade, whenever two-thirds of the people vote in favor of the tax necessary for its support. The tax is to be levied only on the property of residents of the sub-district, and the school is to be free only to the children of residents. At present the children of nine-tenths of the citizens of the state are debarred from higher school privileges. They cannot go to institutions even where tuition is free, for their parents are unable to pay the board and other necessary expenses. Should this bill become a law it will put the advantage of higher culture in the reach of all the children, wherever the people are disposed to avail themselves of its provisions. It is emphatically a measure for the benefit of the poorer and middle classes. It will do more good than a dozen agricultural colleges, able to do no more than give free tuition, and when we say this we do not mean to disparage institutions of this class. They have a within that sphere as effective as possible.

The third part of the bill relates to the providing of school houses. It leaves each sub-district to furnish its own houses, either by labor, subscription or taxation, as the citizens of the sub-district may prefer, and whenever taxation is the mode chosen, the tax cannot be levied till two thirds of the voters vote in favor of the measure.

As we have said, we can see no valid objection to the measure; and it places before the people the possibility of doing a great work for their children. The school system of other states are sustained mainly by local taxation. This is true of every state which has an efficient system, and the policy stands approved in some of the states by the experience of near half a century. Last year one hundred and thirty-five thousand children were taught for three months in the in the public schools of the state, the state fund paying upon an average $3.27 per pupil. Much good is being done even with the the small amount of means at command. We must not be content, however, with results now reached. We *must* do better. It will not do to refuse the legislation necessary to make the school system efficient, and then to use that fact as an argument against the system.

The Third Term Bill.

By a parliamentary subterfuge, and in the face of a protest from the democratic members, the committee appointed to investigate alledged political outrages in Alabama, has adopted this caucus measure as its report, and the bill is now fairly before the house. The democratic members of the committee insisted that they should endeavor to settle upon a report concerning the special subject of their investigation, and at first, one of their republican associates, Mr. Cannon, agreed with them, but in the end he joined Messrs. Coburn and Albright, and the bill that grants, or aims to grant, imperial powers to our Cæsar was launched in the house.

It does not seem possible that such a bill can become a law in a time of profound peace and order; but who shall say what desperate men, armed with all the power of the federal government, will not attempt to do? Monstrous and unprecedented as the bill is, yet reckless politicians who can see no legitimate way of escaping destruction, may endeavor by every means in their power to push it through. Grant's re-election depends upon it, and upon that event hangs the power to plunder in his army of followers. Every man of them is determined upon carrying or neutralizing the electoral votes of the south. They understand the situation. They know it is their only chance, and a most desperate chance it is.

The bill puts the whole south at the mercy of the president, from whom we have nothing to expect. It gives him the right to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, the power to declare martial law, and the power to control the elections. Under its provisions his creatures would appoint election officers, would register the names that could vote, and would make the returns. He can imprison whom he chooses, and when he tires of that he can send them to be tried before drum-head courts martial of his own dictation. The bill intentionally multiplies offences and increases penalties to an extent that makes the exercise of the rights of citizenship absolutely dangerous in a heated campaign. Talk of intimidation! This very bill is intended to drive the white population of the south from participation in public affairs. Any concerted action by political bodies could be construed, and would be construed by partizan officials, into offences involving individual ruin and long terms of imprisonment. And yet there is no disorder in any part of the south! It is a bald shameless attempt to defeat the election of a democratic president in 1876. It is a bold attempt to destroy American liberty. But it is needless to pursue the subject.

A few days will show whether this brazen scheme of a lawless administration will be put in force or not. We can trust our representatives to do all in their power to defeat the revolutionary measure. They will expose its enormities. More than that they can not do, but that much should insure its defeat. But if not, then we have no hope except in an appeal to the virtue and sense of justice of the American people. The congressional address, which we published yesterday, is a true political compass. Every line of it is truth and wisdom. Let us carefully heed it.

The Mouth of the Mississippi.

St. Louis' great bridge builder and engineer is naturally exultant. After a long and a hard struggle his petty plan has won its way to public approval, and in all probability to practical success. The bill was made a special order for Thursday by vote of four to one and its triumphant passage in the house foreshadows an equally easy victory in the senate. It is in fact one of the most popular propositions that has been submitted to congress, and its ultimate passage is scarcely a matter of doubt, even at this late period of the session. The necessity of some relief for the valley of the giant river is universally admitted, and all minds seem to turn to Capt. Eads' jetties as the best and really the only practicable plan. This change in public sentiment is as marked in New Orleans as in St. Lonis or Washington. A year ago General Beauregard implored Capt. Eads to withdraw his bill and allow the Fort St. Phillip scheme to pass, but now he writes to the indomitable engineer that the members of the New Orleans chamber of commerce have nearly all given up their preference for the canal, and that all thank him for his bold stand and determined efforts in behalf of the jetties.

The house bill wisely entrusts to Capt. Eads the management of the work he has studied so faithfully and thoroughly. It provides that he and his associates shall begin the construction of the necessary levees and jetties at the Southwest pass within eight months from the date of the act. The franchise calls for twenty feet of water within thirty months from the date of the law; an additional depth of two feet each succeeding year until twenty-six feet shall have been secured, and thirty feet within two years afterwards.

The price of the work is to be $8,000,000, and $150,000 more for every year, up to twenty, that a depth of thirty feet shall be maintained. The principal sum is to be paid in regular installments as the work progresses, the first installment of half a million to be paid as soon as a channel two hundred feet wide and twenty-two feet deep shall have been secured. Two million dollars are, however, to be retained as a security that a channel 500 feet wide and 30 feet deep shall be maintained. One half of the retained sum is to be paid at the end of ten years, and the other half at the end of twenty years, if the terms of the franchise shall be complied with; but the government may at any time after the depth of 30 feet shall have been obtained, elect to pay the $2,000,000 held in pledge, and thus stop the annual payment of $150,000.

Legislative Summary.

The senate in executive session yesterday confirmed the appointment of Hon. G. J. Wright as judge of the Albany circuit.

The senate passed the bill repealing sections 1,599 and 1,600 of the code, relative to weighing of cotton and other produce.

The senate passed the bill to amend section 4,600 of the Code, relating to fraudulent sales of personal property.

The bill to create the county of Oconee was also passed.

A resolution authorizing the governor to subscribe for not more than three hundred copies of Hopkins' Annotated Penal Code, at not more than $5 per volume, was agreed to.

The house yesterday reconsidered the bill to amend the act prescribing the mode of granting licenses in Jefferson, Burke and Washington counties, and after striking out a few counties passed it.

The bill to exempt locomotive engineers and millers engaged on public mills from jury duty was passed.

The house passed a bill amending section 926 of the code, reducing the compensation of tax collectors and receivers in this state.

The compensation allowed is as follows:

On digests over $50,000 2 per cent.

On digests over $40,000 and under $50,000 2½ per cent.

On digests over $30,000 and under $40,000 2½ per cent.

On digests over $20,000 and under $30,000 2¾ per cent.

On digests over $15,000 and under $20,000 3 per cent.

On digests over $10,000 and under $15,000 3½ per cent.

On digests over $6,000 and under $10,000 4 per cent.

On digests over $4,000 and under $6000 5 per cent.

On digests over $2,000 and under $4,000 7 per cent.

On digests under $2,000 8 per cent.

This act does not affect the present officers.

The house indefinitely postponed the bill to repeal the act to protect planters from imposition in the sale of tertilizers.

The bill to preserve unimpaired the right of trial by jury was indefinitely postponed by 2 majority.

The house has appointed a committee to enquire into the status of business to see whether the general assembly can adjourn on Monday next.

That Strange Story.

TO-MORROW'S CONSTITUTION will contain a full account of the capture of a large amount of gold at the close of the war, how it was done, and by whom. An incorrect version was copied in our columns a few weeks since, under the title of "a strange story." The account is from the pen of a soldier who knows the facts and actors.

WE clip the following article from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune:

The question whether it will be good policy, in view of the present attitude of the administration, for any of the southern states to hold constitutional conventions for the purpose of making changes in their organic laws, is one that has been more than once presented to the leading democrats in Washington since the meeting of congress. The proposition was first made in Georgia, but after taking the advice of friends here the project was abandoned. The question was next raised in North Carolina, about a month ago, in a meeting of leading members of the party at Raleigh; the sentiment there was almost unanimously in favor of a convention, but the advice of the representatives of the state here was asked. Senator Ransom, before replying, consulted with all the prominent northern and southern democrats in congress, and after giving the matter careful consideration it was decided that it would be unwise for a convention to be called at this time. The position held was that, while they all recognized the right of any state to change its constitution at any time be legal means, provided no provisions of the new instrument conflicted with the constitution of the United States, still the disposition of the administration to misconstrue every act of the southern people, and the power and apparent disposition of the President to treat the south with great severity, made it particularly desirable that nothing should be done for the present that could be tortured into an excuse for further interference with the internal affairs of the southern tates. So fully convinced were the leading democratic senators of the wisdom of this course, that they wrote letters to prominent gentlemen in North Carolina, counseling an indefinite postponement of the same subject. The same question has lately arisen in Texas, and the same advice has lately been sent there.

The following positive denial is taken from the trust-worthy Washington correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

Statements have been going the rounds of the radical press to the effect that General Gordon had rebuked the Hon. John Young Brown for his remarks about Butler, and that Senator Merrimon had said to Mr. Brown that he ought to apologize both to the house of representatives and to Butler personally. Your correspondent has the direct authority of both these senators for denying that either of them ever made any such observation ascribed to them, or anything of a similar purport. The statement is a fabrication out of whole cloth.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature of Texas to organize a new county to be called Gordon, in honor of Gen. John B. Gordon.

A correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION writing from Austin informs us that the people of the "Lone Star" state hold our esenator in the highest esteem.

IF the bill to reorganize the treasury department passes the senate with Mr. Young's amendment attached to it, the carpet-baggers of every southern state, except Maryland, will be in clover. Mr. Young's amendment requires an equal distribution of the treasury appointments among the states.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer says the failure of the Saratoga combination is making it cheaper to travel than to stay at home. Cheap riding is becoming a drug in the western cities.

WE are indebted to Hon. C. B. Stewart, of Texas, for a copy of the message of Governor Coke to the legislature of that state.

Executive Department Notes.

Commissioned—Notaries public—A. P. Dodger, 895th district Cobb county; T. J. Park, 161st district Greene county.

Justices of the Peace—C. W. Harris, 250th district Walton county; W. C. Haulbrook, 1210th district Banks county; D. P. Larke, 518th district Berrien county; P. P. Pirkle, 248th district Jackson county; A. Sanders, 614th district Butts county.

The Weather.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

WASHINGTON, February 19.—During Saturday in the south Atlantic states a falling barometer and increasing northeast winds, backing to the north-west. Slight changes in temperature. Cloudy and rainy.

A Juror in the Chain-Gang.

(By Telegraph to the Constitution.)

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 19.—Ed. Smith, a negro on the jury of the city court, was put on the city chain-gang to-day for one hundred days, for stealing hogs night before last. His place on the jury is vacant.

Ramsey's Successor.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

ST. PAUL, February, 19.—S. J. R. McMillan has been elected senator. He

THE FEDERAL CAPITOL.

The Bottom Falling Out.

Carpet-Bag Influence Waning.

Special to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

The house to-day passed the army appropriation bill. No attempt was made by the radicals, as threatened, to provide for two years' appropriations.

Indeed, since Pinchback was tabled, the bottom seems to have fallen out of the third term plot.

The radicals threaten, however, to call up the caucus bill in the house next week. In this they will be defeated.

THOMAS HAUCK.

FEDERAL POLITICS.

General Skirmishing in the Senate.

Everybody Wants his Hobby Considered.

Poland Takes Ground Against Grant.

[The Constitution's Washington Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, February 19.—There was a full cabinet meeting to-day.

The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was approved.

Eulogistic honors to the late Senator Buckingham have been postponed.

HOUSE.

The committee reported favorably on the Texas Pacific railroad bill. It was recommitted.

The house will give a night session to its consideration next week.

SENATE.

Mr. Flannagan presented concurrent resolutions from the Texas legislature, asking pensions for the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war.

A bill was introduced making West Point, Va., a port of entry.

A squabble occurred over the order of business.

Mr. Logan wants pensions.

Mr. Edmunds wants civil rights.

Mr. Sargent hoped Pinchback would come up again. It involved peace or war in Louisiana. He would sooner the case should be decided wrong than not at all.

Hitchcock said that when the Indian appropriation bill was disposed of, he would call a bill for admission of Colorado.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up, which senate is considering to-night.

Committee on private calendar rose without reporting a single bill, and then the army appropriation bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, from the select committee on Arkansas affairs, reported a resolution, that it is not advisable that there should be any interference with the government of that state, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration next week. Adjourned.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Members of congress are beginning to discuss very seriously the possibilities of an extra session. Probably at no corresponding period of any former session have the appropriation bills been so backward as they are now. Those who have carefully observed the course of the public business have recognized the fact for weeks that everything seemed drifting towards an extra session. The republican leaders of the house, on finding that the democrats did not desire an extra session, seem since to be shaping matters to thwart them and force such a session. They have the entire control of the public business, and if they had ceased to push the appropriation bills would have found the democrats earnestly co-operating in the work of passing them, but this they have not done. The ultra element in the republican party, headed by Butler, Ward and Maynard, are ready to push the bayonet bill through congress at any cost, even if it should involve another session. The more moderate republicans are also believed to be working for an extra session. Their leaders have an idea that the democratic majority in the next house of representatives, when they assemble, will inaugurate measures that will alarm the country and enable them to regain their ascendancy. At the same time they are seriously alarmed at the indications of a purpose on the part of Grant to play military dictator, and they are willing to see his dangerous ambition curbed to some extent by a democratic house. It is a curious fact that Grant's despotic tendencies, as evinced at New Orleans and in the Arkansas message, and his ominous threats of exerting extraordinary powers during the recess, have alarmed some republican leaders even more than the democrats. The question of an extra session now practically belongs to the dominant party; but after this week it will be in the power of the democrats to precipitate it if they deem it called for. It may be safely stated that nine-tenths of the democrats in congress deprecate an extra session, and will do anything in reason to avert it, save agreeing to such revolutionary measures as the caucus bayonet bill. The extra session may be called to meet at once, but it is generally believed that if it be necessary to convoke congress, the first of May or thereabouts will be fixed upon as the date.

ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Arkansas question will probably not come up this week. It is generally believed that, unless congress shall act, the president will, after the adjournment, respond favorably to any application by Brooks for military aid to instal him in power. One of the plans suggested by which the plot is to be carried out, is for Brooks to enter Arkansas by the way of the Indian Territory, and to establish himself at Fort Smith, on the western border of Arkansas, gathering about him such adherents as may be ready to rally to his standard. He would be on United States soil, and thereby protected from attack or arrest by Governor Garland. From this point he would invoke and receive the federal protection and aid which Grant has already bound himself to give, by declaring in his message that he (Brooks) is the legally-chosen governor of Arkansas. The best opinion is that Grant is ready for any desperate resort, and there is no step of usurpation that he could now take that would surprise the public men of both parties.

The Railroad War.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19.—At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the position assumed by President Scott was seconded, and will be supported.

There are no new developments in the railroad war at this point to day, except the following reductions by the Baltimore and Ohio in passenger fare. From Baltimore to Kansas City the fare has been reduced from $34 to $26; to Washington, from $34.25 to 26.25; to Nashville, from $27.45 to $19.05; to New Orleans, from $46 to $38; to Omaha, from $55 to $26; and to St. Paul, from $33 to $24, which has been met by a corresponding reduction by the Pennsylvania road. The rates for western freights are nominal, the shippers in many cases naming the terms.

The Augusta Races.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

AUGUSTA, February 19.—First race, best 3 in 5, for horses not under three minutes, General Hood winner, 2:40¼, 2:42¼, 2:42¼, 2:46 3-4; Quickey, second.

2d race, same for horses not under 2:30; Basil Duke winner, 2:36, 2:36 3-4, 2:46 1-2; Lady Patterson second.

Responsible for Damages.

[By telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 19.—A railroad company indicted in the full amount of $16,000 worth of bonds stolen from a passenger in their depot several years ago, the supreme court gave a verdict for full amount.

Baggage Lost.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

CINCINNATI, February 19.—Strack-

THE BOY KING.

An American Girl's Interview with Alfonso of Spain.—What He Hopes of America.—His Personal Appearance.

[Paris Correspondence Chicago Times.]

I read, "The palace of Her Majesty, la Reine Isabelle, in the Rue Roi de Rome, is thronged with visitors of distinction, who come from great distances to felicitate His Majesty Don Alfonso the Twelfth, now King of Spain." We read further, "His Majesty is extremely agreeable, and, although a mere boy, seems quite happy in doing the honors of his position."

That was enough, "Mamma," said I, sweetly, "we go to call on the young King of Spain. Do you hear? As there is no time like the present, after my lesson, we will start." But singing that day was awful work, and at 4 o'clock we found ourselves inside the King's antechamber, where a line of nobles and foreigners was drawn up, hats in hand, and hardly a smile upon their faces. I sent in my card. In two minutes the smiling General Velasquez returned, saying:

"His Majesty begs you will wait a moment, and then he will be happy to give you a private audience."

"Very nice of him, wasn't it?"

In waiting, we looked about the room. It was beautifully constructed, and furnished in scarlet and gold. The panels were heavily carved, and hangings of richest velvet draped door and windows. A large table of scarlet and gilded wood was in the center of the room. It was one of the few bright winter days that we have in Paris. The western sun, sinking into a bed of crimson glory, flashed its ruddy rays full on the front of the newly-made King's palace. The broad ribbons of gold and scarlet flooded ante-chamber and library. Everything seemed bright and shining for the young monarch, and nature actually showered upon him her more than royal congratulations. The General came toward us, and I knew the moment had arrived. I followed the gallant usher, and mamma followed me. Heavy doors were opened to the right, and standing smiling upon us was in truth his Majesty, Don Alfonso XII, graciously saluting us. He took my hand and begged a thousand pardons for having kept us waiting. The door was closed, and, motioning us to be seated, he began conversing about the opera. I then said, "What can I say to my journal for you?"

H. M. Ah! Mademoiselle, what can I say? I hope some day that affairs between America and Spain will be most amicably arranged. It will be my first attention, for I wish it. With God's help, I will work for it.

C. T. C. I am sure you will, and although many years have passed since your kingdom first thought that there might be another little country some place in the world, America never can forget that had it not been for Spain, there would probably have been no America discovered, and the most disloyal of my compatriots never can forget all they owe to your kingdom.

H. M. (grandly.) Mademoiselle, that is very true. Perhaps your are right. I thank you.

C. T. C. Does it not seem strange to you, this excitement and talk? I should think it would tire you?

H. M. Tire me! You cannot imagine how fatigued I am. I can never think of retiring until 3 o'clock in the morning, because you see I overlook and answer all telegrams and messages, and receive all couriers who bring private dispatches. Oh, it is nothing, this fatigue. I feel the great responsibility of my position, although at times I can scarcely realize all it portends. You see I do not know the practical part of it. I am so young; but, when I think of my country, my dear Spain, my heart bounds, and I feel strong to do or be anything, and with God's grace I pray that I may never abuse the confidence reposed in me by my people. They shall be proud to call me, what I am proud and honored to call myself, their king.

ALFONSO'S APPEARANCE.

While he was yet speaking, I looked at the young monarch. May I describe him to you as I saw him then? He has fine, clear cut features, a fearfully pale face, and beautiful mouth, which, when he speaks, discloses teeth even and white as pearls. A soft, mild expression is his characteristic one, except when in conversation. Then the pallor grows clearer, and a faint dash of color breaks into the cheeks. The eyes are truly Spanish—deep gray, large and velvetry. The lashes are long and black, and when the young prince looks down, they throw a heavy shadow on the cheeks. The eyebrows are finely arched and the forehead denotes intelligence and great thoughtfulness. The hair is a bluish black, and has just the slighest perceptible wave in it. He wears it cut very closely, but occasionally a lock strays over his temples with careless grace. His head is simply beautiful, and he carries it with royal dignity and hauteur. His form is slight, and his carriage is extremely easy and graceful. While speaking he is energetic and impassioned. His voice is sweet and clear, and rings with an enthusiasm that makes one forget his years. I said to myself, is it possible? can this be the boy king I have heard so much about—this earnest, cultivated young man? If this is a boy, would that all boys were like him. If not a man, he surely seems one now, as he stands up and talks so earnestly and beautiful about his country.

SPAIN AND AMERICA.

But he has finished. I took the outstretched hand. I looked into the bright, eager face and saw that there were tears coming into his eyes. My heart came into my mouth, and these words burst out:

"God bless you. May he give you wisdom, peace and prosperity. You are worthy to be their king, and your subjects will love to serve you. Your amiability will make them love you. Your earnestness will command respect, and your faith in God will teach them fear."

His Majesty replied: "How can I thank you, mademoiselle, for the good wishes bestowed upon me, and the great hopes held out to me by an American? I pray I may live to see the day when all affairs between our respective countries shall be arranged, and perfect amity shall exist between the two nations."

His Majesty arose. I felt our interview at an end. I rose to shake him for his kindness in receiving so well an American correspondent, and in response to my "adieu," was interrupted:

"Not adieu, mademoiselle, but au revoir. If I have anything special to say, permit me to send it you, and remember it will be many years before I can forget the honor done me, nor the pleasure with which I shall look forward to my greatest wish, Spain's reconciliation with the United States of America. Not adieu, but au revoir."

Birch on Congressmen.

[New York Sun.]

"Ad," said Mr. Birch at the San Francisco minstrels, "Ad, where's your brother Ebenezer? I hain't seen him around for a year or two."

"Ebenezer?" said Mr. Ryman reflectively, "Ebenezer has gone away for a few years."

"Anything happened to him?"

"Well, yes. To tell you the truth, Billy, Ebenezer fell into bad habits. He lost that fine preception which enables a man to distinguish between his own property and that of his fellows, so that he forgot himself at times and became at sorbative to that degree that he scooped in, as it were, any little portable article came across, no matter to whom it belonged."

"Your narrative grieves me," said Mr. Birch. "It lacerates me deeply to know that Ebenezer should have so lost his memory, and I should think it would have made trouble."

"It did," said Ad. "The people called in the police. Ebenezer protested at the trial that his prosecutors were trying to blackmail him, but that the judge said Ebenezer had been stealing, and he sent them to the state prison for five years. By the way, Mr. Birch, I haven't seen your brother Eliphalet for a year or two. I do sincerely trust that nothing has happened to Eliphalet."

"Liph?" said Mr. Birch. "Liph's all right. He went to congress a couple o' years ago, and he's a stealin' yet."

New York.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

NEW YORK, February 19.—Henry Smith was sentenced for ten years for perjury, in falsely swearing that he owned property in order to go bail for a friend.

The loss by the Port au Prince fire is about two millions. Nearly two-thirds of the town is gone. The Alps brings details that the fire commenced at half past ten, and in short time assumed great magnitude. The houses principally wood, very dry and water scarce. Three small engines, with hose about garden size. Seven hundred families homeless.

A SLEEPING BEAUTY.

A Very Sleepy Girl Creates a Sensation in St. Louis.

(St. Louis Democrat, 16th.)

The report that a young lady in East St. Louis was subject to sleeping an inordinate length of time at certain intervals has been circulating for the last two years, and created considerable talk among the citizens, and as all such reports do not lose anything by being circulated, various magnified stories have been told, which found credence among those who were not acquainted with the circumstances, and gained for the young lady the appellation of the "The Sleeping Beauty," which annoyed her very much. Having learned that lately she had been in a comatose state, a Democrat reporter visited the residence of her widowed mother to ascertain the true facts in the case. On arriving at the residence, a two-story frame building, just north of the Ohio and Mississippi shops, where the mother, Mrs. Langford, keeps a boarding-house, and making known his object, the reporter was ushered into the sleeping apartment of the young lady, Miss Emma Langford. Mrs. Langford at first hesitated in making the facts public, on account of the annoyance it would create by too many visitors calling on the family to see the patient, but finally agreed to give the facts in the case. The girl in question is a brunette, rather good looking, eighteen years of age, and well developed, and with the exception of this rather singular ailment she was healthy. She was lying on a bed, and awake, but suffering from debility, having been aroused too soon from one of those periodical sleeps. The mother stated that the first attack occurred on the 8th of August, 1873, when Emma fell asleep, and, in spite of all that could be done to rouse her, she slept four days, and at the time of awaking she got up and went about her work as usual, refusing to believe that she had been asleep more than the usual time. That since that time she had been similarly affected at intervals of about three months, and that last Wednesday she again fell into that comatose sleep, and was, after a persistent effort, awakened on Friday about 2 o'clock P. M., and while she on former occasions did not feel debilitated, this time she felt weak, and had no desire to leave her couch. The young lady states that she does not remember anything which occurred around her while in that state, but, on awakening, those whom she last saw before falling asleep are the first in her mind. A number of physicians have made application to be notified of the time of these spells, in order to investigate the case. Some of them have tried all the skill of which they are possessed. They have come to the conclusion that it is best to allow her to be undisturbed until she awakes, be the time more or less. She is said to be very pretty during the magnetic sleep; and, while her face is generally of a death-like pallor, her lips are tinged with very fine blue veins, and her cheeks present a tinge of purple.

Evading the Civil-Rights Bill.

[Richmond Dispatch.]

Mr. McGinnis, of Cambell county, has introduced into the West Virginia senate a bill abolishing all licenses for hotels in that state. There would then be no places at which travellers could stay temporarily except houses of private entertainment. His purpose is of course to evade the provisions of the civil-rights law in case the bill pending in congress should become a law. This bill gives to all negroes—or undertakes to give, which is a different thing—"the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns." If Mr. McGinnis can so arrange matters as that there shall be no "inns" in West Virginia he can snap his finger at the new law. But how can he do this? Hardly by a mere change of name of places of sojourn. If he requires his "houses of private construction" to take out licenses the federal courts may rule that they are "inns" within the meaning of the act of congress. But it is not necessary to have any licensed houses of entertainment in the south. The revenue derived from such houses as houses for the use of travelers is but little. The bar is the thing that pays the state tax; and it will be an easy matter to make liquor-selling a separate business. The state may then collect its license-tax from the liquor seller, and license no house of entertainment of any sort. There would then be no public houses. All would be private, and no negro could have even a pretence for forcing his company upon a white people. The bill before congress does not use the word "hotels," but the word "inns," and does not even provide that these are to be licensed "inns;" but as there will be no means of distinguishing between one private house and another in a state which licenses no public houses, it may be possible that Mr. McGinnis may succeed in accomplishing his object.

If the civil rights bill be passed, the northern hotel proprietors will probably be more troubled by negroes than the southern ones. It would not be a bad idea for the southern people to agitate for a repeal of the law by subscribing money enough to keep a greasy darky at every first-class hotel in the large northern cities.

Dressmaking in Berlin.

[Berlin National Gazette.]

An enterprise quite original in its organizations is about to be started in Berlin which is indisputably calculated to interest all educated woman everywhere. Under special guidance of the Berlin "Protection for Women," founded by a Mrs. Martin of that city, a number of educated woman have formed a society, the end and object of which is to render dress-making—or, more strictly speaking, the making of articles of female wear—a branch of industry for the higher classes, and thus impart to these works of the needle an a higher significance than ever before conceived German hands. This first "*Atelier*," as they call it, (studio or work-shop, if you please,) connected with this protection union is presided over by the wife of a physician residing in the capital. Seconded by a select circle of ladies, by their exquisit trimming as well as their handsome make, the first productions of the society are generally admired. The ladies of the "*Atelier*" seem to have drawn sharp lines as to the qualifications for admission in regard to education, as we are informed that only such will be permitted to join them as have in their possession a certificate of having passed the first class of some higher female seminary. Moreover, those ladies who desire to learn dress making simply for their own use, and do not wish to be accomplished, so that as a matter of business they may be able to act in the capacity of a principle of some "*Atelier*" in smaller towns, will be instructed by regularly examined and passed teachers.

Death of Hon. Landon C. Haynes.

A dispatch from Memphis announces the death on Hon. Landon C. Haynes, in that city, on Tuesday evening last. He was born in Carter, this state, and was in his fifty-ninth year at the time of his decease. In early life, he became involved in a bitter controversy with the Rev. W. G. Brownlow, which attracted a great deal of attention at the time. In 1840, and for several years afterward, he edited the Jonesboro Sentinel. He served in the general assembly as a representative during the sessions of 1845-6 and 1849-50, and was a senator in 1847-8. Three years later he opposed Andrew Johnson for congress, but was defeated In 1860, he was a democratic elector for the state at large. When the war broke out, he went south and was elected a confederate states senator from Tennessee. He resided in Memphis from the close of the war until his death. Mr. Haynes was a remarkable effective speaker, stood high at the Tennessee bar and played during his public career a very prominent part in the politics of the state.—*Nashville Union.*

The Texas Pacific.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution]

MONTGOMERY, February 18.—Both branches of the legislature passed almost unanimously, strong resolutions instructing senators, and requesting representatives to support the pending Texas & Pacific railroad bill, and the Atlantic & Pacific railroad bills.

Developments on Beecher.

[By Telegraph to the Constitution.]

NEW YORK, February 19.—Mrs. Moulton on the stand. The developments have an ugly look for Beecher. It appears that Beecher made a confident of Mrs. Moulton. All details are exposed.

Negro Hanged.

[By Telegraph to The Constitution.]

AUGUSTA, Feb. 19.—Ike Hooper, col-

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ANDREW J. WEST. SHELTON EDWARDS. BENJ. W. BRISCOE.

WEST, EDWARDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

PROVISION DEALERS,

Corner Line and Pryor Streets,

ATLANTA.....GEORGIA

ALSO, AGENTS FOR

Muscogee Manufacturing Company,
California Manufacturing Company,
Virginia Salt Works.
Sheffield Manufacturing Company,
J. M. Veaches' Celebrated Flouring Mills,
American Liquid Lye Company,
Royal Baking Powder Company.

Have in Stock and Arriving:

500 barrels Eastern Seed Potatoes,
Pink-Eyes,
Early Rose,
Early Goodrich,
200 boxes L. C. Sides,
100 half casks C. R. Sides,
500 buckets Lard,
100 tierces Lard,
50 tierces Hams,
1000 packages Mackerel, all sizes,
2500 bbls. Flour, all grades in sacks and bbls,
50 hhds. N. O. and Demarara Sugars,
300 bbls. New Orleans Molasses,
200 boxes Cheese.

Together with a large and general stock of other Provisions and Groceries, to which the attention of prompt paying merchants is requested. Respectfully,

feb20—dtf WEST, EDWARDS & CO.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

SIMMONS'

TAKE LIVER REGULATOR

The Symptoms of Liver Complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is mistaken for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness, bowels in general costive, sometimes alternating with lax. The head is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable loss of memory, accompanied with painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, debility, and low spirits. Sometimes many of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them; but the Liver is generally the organ most involved.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

Is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

Purely Vegetable,

containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail, IT WILL CURE ALL DISEASES caused by DERANGMENT OF THE LIVER AND BOWELS,

Simmon's Liver Regulator,

OR MEDICINE, is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bill.

After over Forty Years' trial it is receiving the most unequalified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most

EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC

for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a deceased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion.

Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all diseases and changes of weather and food may be faced without fear. As a Remed

DAILY CONSTITUTION.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1v

ATLANTA

Saturday Morning, Feb. 20, 1875.

ORDER OF CIRCUITS.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia, January Term.

Blue Ridge.....00	Macon 16
Western.....00	Flint.....22
Northern.....00	Coweta.....19
Atlanta.....37	Rome 10
Southern.....1	Cherok e 19
Oconee.....0	Augusta.....8
Albany.....10	Middle.....1
Southwestern.....23	Ocmulgee.....27
Pataula.....9	Eastern.....5
Chattahoochee....37	Brunswick.....2

The daily proceedings are reported for the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION by Henry Jackson, supreme court reporter. The decisions published in full every Wednesday morning.

Immediately on the adjournment of the court, the decisions of the term are published in pamphlet form, price $1 00 to subscribers of THE CONSTITUTION, to others $2 00 per copy.

New Advertisements.

Wholesale grocers—West, Edwards & Co.
Pianos, organs and melodeons.
The Americans of the Future.
The next excitement.
Notice to contractors.
Exemption notice.
Bankrupt notice.
Exemption notice.

Parkins & Jennings,
32 Broad Street, near the Bridge.
WHITE PINE DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MANTELS, MOULDING, &c.
A large stock in store at prices lower than ever. jan15—wed-fri&sun-dtf

THE romantic story of the capture of a wagon load of gold and silver coin by ex-confederate soldiers at the close of the war, part of the money brought along with President Davis in his flight from Richmond, told in Sunday's CONSTITUTION by one who knows the actors.

"No sergeant's roll, no neighing steed;
No more inspector's call they heed;
But, free from pain, corrosive care,
By jasper gate their roll is paid,
Read by the bones who "rank is not made."

The reporter visited the cemetery yesterday with a gentleman from Tennessee, who wished to see the grave of a friend among the confederate soldiers. Sadly, yet in words of gratitude, he expressed kind feelings at the neat appearance of the graves.

DOMESTIC GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.—Purchgott, Benedict & Co., offer best prints at 8 cents per yard. Soft finished long cloth 4-4 at 10 and 12½ each yard, worth 2 and 3 cents more. Hosiery, gloves, notions, screttings, &c., 20 per cent cheaper than elsewhere. feb7—dtf.

THE capture of gold by disguised soldiers at the close of the war, and their escape with it, narrated in full in Sunday's CONSTITUTION.

REV. J. D. FULTON, D. D.—It is rumored that the distinguished Dr. Fulton, of Brooklyn, New York, will preach at the First Baptist church in this city, Sunday next, 21st inst., at 11 o'clock. We hope the report will prove true, as Dr. F. is one of the foremost pulpit orators in the United States.

— Kaum hat die Gesetzgebung den Vorschlag zur Theilung des Schuldenlasts einem Grafschaftsgericht, was eben so wohl Anwendung mehr Verwirrung machen kann, werden andere Antrage gestellt, die nicht minder verwirrt sind und denselben Quelle entspringen.—St Louis Post.

This is a deserved compliment to the able effort of Mr. Shewmake, in support of his bill to tax bachelors, and for force and beauty is unsurpassed.

ALL who want to obtain pianos, organs and melodeons will do well to attend the auction sale of Mayson & Norman to-day.

DRESS GOODS, SILKS, &c.—$25,000 worth of silks, dress goods, alpacas, shawls, cloaks, flannels, blankets, etc., are now offered at less than cost of importation, at Purchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. [feb7-dtf

CAL WAGNER.—We had a call last evening from the genial and courteous Mr. F. F. Coburn, agent for Cal Wagner's minstrels. It is unnecessary to say more. The streets are never too muddy, the rain never pours down hard enough, nor does the cold weather ever become too bitter to prevent our amusement loving people from attending Wagner's entertainments.

NEW GOODS.
Great Novelties in Jewelry.
ELEGANT GOODS.
NEW STYLES.

I have just received a large and elegant assortment of entirely new styles of jewelry that is now all the rage in New York. The prices are about one-fifth the ordinary prices for such elegant goods, and as I am preparing to visit the factories north, I will offer all my elegant stock of watches, diamonds and new style jewelry at such prices for the next ten days as will guarantee a speedy sale. *I mean business.* The ladies are respectfully invited to call early.
GEO. SHARP, JR.

THE capture of gold by disguised soldiers at the close of the war, and their escape with it, narrated in full in Sunday's CONSTITUTION.

GREAT BARGAINS.—The best selections (and at the lowest prices)—Carpets, oil cloths, window shades, lambrequin reps, hair cloth, lace curtains, cornices, etc., are now offered at Purchgott, Benedict & Co.'s. febr—dtf

THE Fulton Blues paraded yesterday afternoon under the command of Lieut. T. J. Dabney, and went through some new evolutions with remarkable accuracy.

THE capture of gold by disguised soldiers at the close of the war, and their escape with it, narrated in full in Sunday's CONSTITUTION.

Jewelry Manufactory.

I have leased the rooms above my store and fitted up the finest and best work shops in my line of the south, having put in extra tools and machinery, I am now prepared to manufacture anything in my line to order. Plain gold and 18k. and 20k. rings a specialty, *leave made.* Also, studs, sleeve buttons, pins, ear rings.
Diamonds of all kinds remounted.
Hair jewelry made to order, etc.
Old jewelry repaired same as new.
All work we turn out will be of the best material and our prices guaranteed lower than any first-class house in the south.
GEO. SHARP, JR.,
Diamond Merchant,
Whitehall street
Atlanta, Ga.

N. B.—I will pay cash for 5,000 ounces old silver. Largest market price paid for Georgia gold. Will buy from one to ten thousand dwt.

ADVERTISERS, READ.—To-morrow's CONSTITUTION will be sought by everybody for the account of the great gold capture after the close of the war. No business man should fail to get the benefit of the extended circulation. Send in advertisements as early as possible.

MLLE ILMA DEMURSKA.—The originality, versatility, and phenomenal range, flexibility and quality of voice, of the above cantatrice, are too well known to require rehearsal now. Her merits as an artist, and her brilliant achievements in opera, and on the lyric stage have all endeared her to the music loving public. She will appear at De Give's on Monday night, assisted by eminent talent, the mention of whose names would be guarantee of their excellence.

JOB WORK.
Books Bound.

Remember that THE CONSTITUTION has as fine a job office as there is in Georgia, and does work as cheaply. Everything from a card up to a book furnished without delay. Mr. J. I. Miller is our foreman. tf

Diamonds! Diamonds!

I have completed a large purchase of Diamonds and will expose for sale, commencing Wednesday morning, all this elegant stock, consisting of several pairs of ear-Drops from 3 to 9 carrats. Fifty-five Solitaire and Cluster Rings, ranging in price from fifteen to five hundred dollars each. Also, Diamond Studs, Diamond Collar Buttons, Cluster Ear-Drops, and also the largest stock of WATCHES, Royal Opera Guard and Vest Chains, and a numerous variety of STERLING SILVER BRIDAL PRESENTS.

Members of the Legislature and visitors to the city will please examine my stock, as I am DETERMINED to offer such inducements as will COMPEL you to buy.
Remember, I mean business.
GEO. SHARP, JR.,
34 Whitehall street,
feb17—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

How a wagon load of gold was captured and the bags of glittering coin borne away, will be told in to-morrow's CONSTITUTION. A grand paper for advertisers.

SUPERIOR SLATE.—The formation of slate at Rockmart, some twenty miles from Cartersville, is proving to be of superior quality and accessible without the expense of rock or other superimposed formations. The Chattanooga Times says that a com-

Good Templars' Concert, Etc.

Last night while stopping in the little town of Kingston, I was greatly entertained by a concert given by the Good Templars of that place. The piece enacted was the "Drunkard, or the Fallen Saved," and never did I behold anything to equal it, under the circumstances.

Every character was admirably illustrated, but more especially Mary and Julia, who could not be equaled by any others. Their efforts and the soul-stirring manner in which they acquitted themselves, was one more star added to the laurels. The actors all reflected credit upon themselves and forcibly impressed us with the doleful consequences of the wine cup. I would be truly happy to commend upon each and every character, at time will not permit; but Agnes. Miss Sindler and Lawyer Crabb, were admirably performed, also the music by one of Kingston's rising stars, was most sublime. All honor to Miss Singleton, and her assistant. Any one who could see the drunkard sted, and would still continue in his downward course, sure ly is a fallen man beyond saving; and may this brilliant entertainment of last evening be the means of swelling the lodge tenfold its present number. I could say more, for it was perfectly carried away, and tears flowed freely from not a few. All honor to our little sister village. Yours, etc.,
S.

THE romantic story of the capture of a wagon load of gold and silver coin by ex-confederate soldiers at the close of the war, part of the money brought along with President Davis in his flight from Richmond, told in Sunday's CONSTITUTION by one who knows the actors.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY HARRY JACSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Feb. 19, 1875.

W. J. Heyward Esq. was admitted to the bar upon taking the usual oath.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Argument concluded.

No. 2. W. L. Hadley vs. C. B. Blan & Co., et. al. Ejectment from Fulton. Argued. Z. D. Harrison; R. H. Clark, for plaintiff in error.

Hillyer & Bro, *contra.*

No. 3. Jane Thompson vs. the State. Keeping a lewd house, from Fulton. Argued.

W. F. Wright; D. P. Hill; Peeples & Howell, for plaintiff in error.

Geo. T. Glenn, solicitor general, for the State.

No. 4. Milton A. Candler, et al., assignees, vs. Kate A. Corn. Exceptions to auditor's report, from Fulton.

Jackson & Clarke; Thomas W. Hooper, for plaintiff's in error.

Gartrell & Stephens *contra.*

Pending the argument of Mr. Clarke, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., to morrow.

HOW a wagon load of gold was captured and the bags of glittering coin borne away, will be told in to-morrow's CONSTITUTION. A grand paper for advertisers.

Presentation of Past Master's Jewel.

A pleasant and interesting affair came off on Thursday night at the meeting of Fulton lodge, F. & A. M. There were present the Most Worshipful David E. Butler, Grand Master of the state, with Most Worshipful past grand Master Lawrence, both in the humble role of private Master Masons. Past Master Joseph Fleishel was presented with a Past Master's jewel by Worshipful Master W. L. Hubbard in the following appropriate address:

Brother Fleishel—The pleasing task now devolves upon me to present you, in the name of the brethren of Fulton Lodge No. 116 this past master's jewel, in token of their high appreciation of you as a man and a brother, and as a memorial of the very acceptable service you have performed as worshipful master of this lodge for the past twelve months.

Masonry knows no man for his worldly wealth or honors. Within the sacred precincts of its lodge, and in their daily walk and conversation its members are to be judged by their intrinsic moral worth. Upon this basis it brings together men of widely different creeds and of every clime and nation. Around the sacred altar of our ancient and honorable order, all unite in adoration of the Supreme Being, and offer upon it the incense of that charity that is boundless as space and unlimited as time. Your faithful observance of the principles of our order, and prompt and impartial enforcement of its rules while occupying the oriental chair, has attached you to each and every one of us. As a feeble expression of our affectionate regard this jewel is tendered you, believing that the compliment intended is deserved, in that in bestowing it we perform an act that gratifies and honors, as will the giver as the receiver.

That you may enjoy a long life of usefulness to your friends, your family, and our beloved order, is the sincere wish of us all.

Mr. Fleishel responded gracefully in the following excellent speech:

Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Fulton Lodge:

This is no more nor less than what is characteristic of Fulton Lodge—to be good, kind and generous—for this is not the first time that Fulton Lodge has shown her kind spirit of liberality, to give a reward of merit. But whether I am one of the deserving ones or not it is not for me to say, but it seems you have cast me among that lot; and I can assure you there is no man living who can appreciate a present like this more than I do, for I have not been as fortunate as some to receive presents. But, my brethren, this reminds me of a lesson that I have been once taught in Masonry. That was, "Go, and your labors shall not go unrewarded," and I feel that I have been to-night rewarded for my labors for fifteen years.

The brethren of Fulton lodge have been more than kind to me, for I had not been affiliated with you more than three months, when you honored me and elected me as your junior warden. You then elected me as your senior warden, where I have served you for four successive years, after which you elected me your worshipful master where I served you during the last year. During all that time my connection with Fulton lodge has been characterized by kindness and affection and brotherly love for all the brethren, and it has ever been a pleasure for me to meet with you. The most of the brethren are well aware that I have ever tried to be present at every meeting, and I do not believe that I have failed in that duty, unless prevented by providential interference or absence from the city; and it has been my constant aim to try to promote the interests and welfare of Fulton lodge; and I am glad to say that it has ever been that peace and harmony and brotherly love prevailed in this lodge in the past, as I hope it may ever do in the future.

My brethren, I have been a Mason for about fifteen years, and I have always been an active Mason, and, however humbly, have tried to be a good Mason, and if I have failed in that one particular, it is not because I did not try. I have on my life belonged to a good many societies, but Masonry has been my pride of all, as I have never felt it more in my life than I do to night, for I feel that I have been ten-old rewarded for all my time and trouble that I have devoted to Masonry. My brethren, I wish I had the gift of language to express my gratitude to you for this kind and generous donation of this beautiful jewel. But I am not so fortunate as to be able to make you an eloquent speech, and I will leave it for some of the older brethren to address you and interest you.

In accepting this jewel I will take it, keep it, and cherish it as an everlasting memento of life shall be in more, when I hope we shall all meet in the celestial lodge above, in that spiritual building, that house not made with hands—eternal in the heavens.

The jewel is of solid gold, beautifully wrought and artistically designed. It was the handiwork of C. L. Solomonson, the worthy treasurer of Fulton Lodge; and as a work of art it is highly creditable both to his skill and his taste. The following beautiful inscription was on the jewel: "Presented by Fulton Lodge No. 216, F. A. M., to Past Master Joseph Fleishel, in token of his services as Worshipful Master." On the reverse, at the top, the All-seeing Eye; on the right hand a bee-hive; below the letter G, and on the left the five pointed star.

Speeches were made by M. W. G. M. Butler, P. G. M. Lawrence, W. M. Parkhurst, Dr. J. M. Boing, Hon. S. Shellnutt, David Mayer, Senie Warden Haas, P. M. L. J. Glenn.

ADVERTISERS, READ.—To-morrow's CONSTITUTION will be sought by everybody for the account of the great gold capture after the close of the war. No business man should fail to get the benefit of the extended circulation. Send in advertisements as early as possible.

Station House.

Gus Taylor, the negro who committed the burglary at the store of Charles Bishop, on Peachtree street, and stole several pairs of boots, a few days ago, was arrested yesterday by the police. He was transferred to jail under a warrat.

Sherman Weaver another son of darkness, was locked up last night for stealing coal.

The city cases reach the unusually large number of twenty-one, most of them are against drunkards, and others for failing to renew their licenses.

The Recorder.

His honor, the recorder, is kept busy at present, dealing with draymen and hackney cart boys, who are trying to do business without paying any license. The excuses they offer are original, but generally don't amount to much. Yesterday these gentlemen contributed some twenty-five dollars to the city finances. The raid by the police continues, and a number of cases are to be tried to-day.

The Magistrates.

These gentlemen transacted no business

SEIZING A NEWSPAPER FORM.

The Montgomery News Affair.

The Montgomery Advertiser explains the reported stealing of newspaper form in that city:

Yesterday we published the card of Messrs. Roberts & Newman, stating that on account of their form having been "stolen" by "thieves," no issue of the paper would appear yesterday. In the same issue we published a card of McKay, stating in substance that he held the forms under a laborer's or mechanic's lien, "as the only means of getting pay for wages, which the proprietor informed him he would not pay."

It seems that day before yesterday Mr. McKay consulted Judge Rice, of the law firm of Rice, Jones & Wiley, as to the best means of collecting his debt, and Judge Rice gave advice to the circumstances under which the mechanic's lien arose.

After this Mr. McKay went to their office and found Mr. Wiley and informed him that he then had the forms in his possession, and asked to leave them at his office until he could move them; to which Mr. Wiley assented. Shortly after this Mr. Newman, through his counsel, demanded possession of the forms of Mr. Wiley, who states that he declined to have anything to do with them; or to take the responsibility of giving them up.

After this it appears that Mr. McKay moved them.

The same evening Mr. Jones, at the instance of Judge Rice, informed Mr. Newman that as the Morning News and Judge R. had formerly been unfriendly, that it was proper to say that his firm had not advised the taking of the forms from the News office and they disapproved of their being allowed to be left, even temporarily, in their office, under the circumstances.

A gentleman carried a copy of the Columbus Sun containing Newman's telegram to the office of Rice, Jones & Wiley about dinner time, and handed it to Mr. Wiley, who happened to be the only member of the firm present. Mr. Wiley went immediately to Newman, meeting him at the foot of the steps of the News office, and demanded a retraction. Newman informed him that the News would be out this morning, and that Mr. Wiley must see it, and, meet in that, but did not promise to retract. Some other conversation occurred, when Mr. Wiley slapped Newman in the face, and collared him. After this, Mr. Wiley kicked Newman several times and finally spat in his face, Newman attempting to draw his pistol. Getting loose, he started out the door of Molton's bookstore, and as he went out fired at Mr. Wiley, the ball cutting his coat. He fired shortly afterward a second shot, and then ran in the direction of Kreutner's gun shop, and shortly fired another shot. Mr. Wiley, whose pistol was caught in his clothing, got it out by this time, and fired five or six shots at Mr Newman as he rapidly retreated.

The parties gave bail for their appearance before the mayor.

Those who know anything about the law firm of Rice, Jones & Wiley anticipated hostilities, if the dispatch should fall under their eye.

LIBRARY LECTURE.

Mr. De Cordova on Courtship and Marriage.

The exceedingly unpleasant weather of last evening somewhat diminished the attendance at Mr. De Cordova's second lecture. Indeed, it required a lady of something more than the usual strength of mind to venture out, as the rain was falling uninterruptedly. The audience, however, was quite respectable in size, and compensated fully in attention for what it may have lacked in numbers. As on Thursday night, it was composed of the cream of our community.

Mr. De Cordova selected for his subject "Courtship and Marriage." He handled it in his original, humorous way, which kept his audience in a condition of continual merriment and attention to the close. The peculiar relation of young manhood and young womanhood was traced with great fidelity from its early inception to its culmination in marriage. All of the innocent deceptions and strategies which young people are wont to practice under the fond delusion that they are doing something very profound were vividly portrayed. The lecturer is possessed of considerable power of mimicry, which was used to great effect in his anecdote of a stuttering lover trying to pop the question. Many other illustrative stories were thrown in, and was very humorous. Mr. DeCordova selected a representative young lady and bentleman as his hero and heroine, and by converting his lecture into a history of their exper ences and tribulations, he presented his audience from becoming at all wearied. He would often throw off temporarily his flow of fun, and give serious advice to his hearers, clothed in eloquent language. These digressions never failed to bring down the house. He lectured considerably over an hour, and closed even then sooner than his audience would have wished. Mr. Cordova is a close student of human nature in its week as well as its strong points. His lectures here have produced a very favorable impression, and our people are grateful to the young men's library association who invited him here. We hope he may return at no very distant day.

THE romantic story of the capture of a wagon load of gold and silver coin by ex-confederate soldiers at the close of the war, part of the money brought along with President Davis in his flight from Richmond, told in Sunday's CONSTITUTION by one who knows the actors.

Street and Sidewalk Topics.

—What a day yesterday was for colds and those threatened with pneumonia. Gloomy and damp all day, and the sun went down with tears in his eyes.

—It is a great wonder that last night the drivers on the Peachtree and Whitehall street lines were not intoxicated, for during the afternoon they were very often called upon to take a pull of "black strap" by passengers.

—One of the editors of THE CONSTITUTION collects for one of his valentines. A fancy colored envelope, delightfully perfumed and in one corner of it beautifully painted a little fellow sitting astride a grape vine, with not half enough clothes on to keep him warm.

—"When we mean to build,
We first survey the plot, then draw the model."

So said Shakspeare. We do a little differently. The model of the custom house has not been drawn but one of the houses on the Westmore and square is being pulled down for removal to Broad street.

—The people's lectures will doubtless prove very attractive this season. On Thursday night Rev. Dr. Tiffany delivered a finished lecture to a highly intelligent audience at Jam's hall. On Monday night, at the same place, another intellectual treat from Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Brooklyn, New York. Subject—"The American of the Future."

—We occasionally hear some lady complain, and they never complain without cause, of the manner in which big bloody quarters of beef and hogs are suspended from some of the stalls and shops on some of the public streets. A very charming young lady informed the reporter yesterday that in passing one of these places a great beef shank came near running into her eye, and upon jumping back, there hung a large open mouthed hog. Truly, it is not pleasant to dodge along the pavement trying to dodge these things.

—"Erin, while yet the gray mists of thy mountains
Hang over their crests, like the sorrows you know,
Ere the sun in his majesty lights up thy valleys
And kisses the primrose, or daisy of snow,
While yet the skylark shades hisdark eyes in slumber,
And thy song birds are silent awaiting light's ray,
Thy sons and thy daughters, wherever we find them,
Have heart and hand welcomed St. Patrick's day."

We learn that extra preparations are being made by the Hibernians for the celebration next month.

PEOPLE'S COURSE OF LECTURES.—The above popular course opens with a splendid lecture from Dr. Tiffany, of Washington, and will be continued on Monday night next, at James' Hall, by Rev. J. D. Fulton, D.D., of Brooklyn. Subject: "The American of the Future." Dr. Fulton is one of most accomplished orators of the day, and it is said that he equals Gough in telling a story and in running the closest attention of his audience. Those who go to hear him may be sure of a fine entertainment.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Institute, which

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Proceedings of Both Branches.

[Specially Reported for the Constitution.]

SENATE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

FRIDAY, February 19, 1875.

Senate called to order by President pro tem. Lester.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

When the Senate adjourned this morning, it had under consideration a House bill to amend section 4,600 of Irvin's Revised Code, relating to fradulent sales of personal property and a substitute offered by the Senate.

Mr. Black resumed his remarks. He said that the Senate had the right to pass laws to protect people in their rights. He stated that the General Assembly had enacted laws to protect merchants, lawyers, mechanics, and others in their rights. He thought that the farmers should be protected as well as others, and the object of this bill was to do this thing. The bill only asked for the carrying out of a principle which had been on the statute book for years. It was only asked that it be applied to cases to which it had not yet been extended.

It was the duty of the state to protect honest citizens and to prevent fraud.

It is a difficult matter to reach those who purchased stolen goods. He had introduced a bill into the Senate to make it a felony to buy stolen goods.

The object of this bill is not to strike at the seller, but to reach him who pays. What harm can this bill do, does it propose to effect honest men, or to injure those who pay their just debt for goods furnished? Not at all. We are due the honest people of Georgia a law to protect them, even should it strike down the rascals.

The lien law has been under discussion and we refused to establish it, believing that it was to the interest of the farmers to do so, and no complaint at our action has come up from them.

Instead of this bill causing our laborers to leave the state, it will be to their advantage. It is proper that this legislature should stop the buying of stolen goods. If you pass this law it will protect the honest farmers of Georgia.

Mr. Reese thought that this was an important bill, and yet he was not satisfied with it. It proposed to reverse the whole order of things, to reach some imagined evil. If we pass the law it is so impractical that in less than twelve months there will be a clamor for its repeal. He had no objection to the original house bill. He thought it much more to be depended on than the substitute.

Upon a vote, the substitute was lost, and the bill passed.

HOUSE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To lay out and organize a new county from the county of Clarke, to be called Oconee.

Mr. McDaniel advocated the passage of the bill. Said that he would not do so if there was any opposition to it. He said that Athens had become so populous with so much that, the legislature had seen proper to remove the court house from Watkinsville which made it very inconvenient to the people outside of Athens. Both members from Clarke favored the bill, and the people of the county did not object.

Clarke county numbered some 14,000 inhabitants. The proposed division would very nearly equally divide the population. He gave some statistics showing the valuation of the property of the county. There were fifty-six counties in the state which did not pay as much tax as either one of these would, if divided. The outside public would not be affected any way by the division Upon a vote on the bill there were 22 yeas, 9 nays.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. Howell's resolution relative to the unrotated penal code of Judge Hopkins, was taken up, with the amendment of the judiciary committee, which was that not more than 300 copies be taken, and that the price paid not to exceed $5 per volume.

Mr. Peavy opposed the adoption of the resolution. The book was really the code with the decisions of the supreme court bearing on various sections, a book only serviceable to lawyers who did not with the trouble of looking up the law.

Mr. Cain advocated the adoption of the resolution.

Upon a vote on its adoption, 19 yeas, 12 nays.

HOUSE BILLS ON FIRST READING.

House bills were taken up and read for the first time.

HOUSE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

House bills were read second time, and referred to appropriate committees.

ADJOURNED.

The senate adjourned until Saturday 10 o'clock A. M.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON SESSION.

House reassembled at 3 P. M.

BILLS ON THIRD READING.

To reduce and regulate the compensation of tax receivers and collectors. Passed.

To repeal all exemptions from jury duty in Chatham county and city of Savannah. Passed.

To authorize the Governor to dispose of the Public Printing. Tabled.

To create a Board of Commissioners in Catoosa county. Passed.

To abolish the office of tax receiver in Catoosa county. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquor within three miles of Carrollton. Withdrawn.

To change the line between the counties of Campbell and Coweta. Passed.

To allow David Strong to peddle without license. Lost.

To amend the act to prevent the destruction of insectivorous birds by adding the counties of Burke, Taylor and Jefferson. Passed.

To repeal an act to amend an act to prevent the planters from imposition in the sale of fertilizers. Committee on Agriculture report favorable.

Mr. Warren moved to disagree with the report. The vote stood yeas 61, nays 51. The Speaker declined to vote.

Mr. Warren moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. The vote stood yeas 82, nays 66, and the motion prevailed.

To amend section 3075 of the Code, Withdrawn.

To define the liability of officers and men of the Second Georgia Battalion, in Bibb county, to serve as jurors. Passed.

To amend the act to provide more effectually for the collection of costs in criminal cases. Lost.

To prohibit the sale of liquor within one mile of Cassville in Bartow county. Passed.

To prohibit the sale of liquor within two miles of Kingston in Bartow county. Passed.

To consolidate the offices of tax receiver and collector in Crawford county. Passed.

To amend the act to prevent the sale of liquor near the Lunatic Asylum by increasing the distance to two miles.—Passed.

To better guard the public interests against defaulting and incompetent county officers. Judiciary committee recommend a substitute repealing the proviso of the code extending the time for giving and filing bonds of county officers. Passed by substitute.

To amend the act to protect the people in the sale of kerosene oil. Lost.

To authorize Bloomer White to peddle without license. Lost.

To protect and preserve unimpaired the right of trial by jury.

Messrs. Grimes, Speer, McKinley and Black favored the bill, and Messrs. Warner, Peeples, Anderson, of Cobb, Lawton and Hoge, opposed the bill.

Mr. Hoge moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Bacon, of Bibb, called the previous question, which call was sustained. The vote stood—yeas, 66; nays, 64; so the bill was indefinitely postponed.

TAKING BEARINGS.

Mr. Graham of Dade introduced a resolution that a joint committee of two from the Senate and three from the House be appointed to examine into the status of business before both branches and report on Monday whether it is possible to adjourn on that day, which was agreed to.

The committee on the part of the House are Messrs Graham of Dade, Hoge and Harrison.

ADVERSE.

The Committee on Corporations reported adverse on the proposition to amend the charter of Atlanta by requiring three fourths vote to elect all city officers.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. Elkins was granted leave of absence.

THAT STRANGE STORY.

Full Account of the Seizure of Gold After the War and Escape with it.

To-morrow's CONSTITUTION will contain a full account of the strange story of the seizure by confederate soldiers after the war of a large amount (a wagon load) of gold, near Washington, Georgia, and the result of the affair. This account is from the pen of a soldier of high authority and acquainted with the facts and actors. Get a copy of Sunday's (tomorrow's) CONSTITUTION and read the romantic story. It gives the facts.

Summary and State News.

ALBANY.—The gardens in and around the city seem to be flourishing. English peas will soon be plentiful!——Our physicians who practice in the country, report pneumonia an epidemic among the colored people. Many deaths have occurred——The cotton season is about over.—*News.*

WARRENTON—R. M. Wilder, independent, has been elected tax-collector of Warren county——Within the past few days a party of gentleman from this place have killed over 400 doves.—*Clipper.*

MARIETTA.—Our citizens have commenced gardening.——On last Sunday morning, a few miles from town, a white man by the name of Bowman was dangerously cut by a man named John Cole.—On last Friday, within five miles of Dallas, in Paulding county, John Martin was killed by Marion Lindsay.—*Journal.*

GREENSBORO.—Mr. Waddy Thompson caught a beaver yesterday on Richland creek—weight 55 pounds.——Maj. John Armstrong, residing near Bairdstown, was stricken with paralysis last week ——Mrs. Baker Daniels, of Greensboro, was passing through her kitchen; when near the stove her feet became entangled in her, clothing and she fell. A tea kettle of boiling water was thrown from the stove by her fall, and its contents emptied upon her face, which caused a severe scald.—*Herald.*

COVINGTON.—The Brick Stove agricultural society have determined to have a fair this fall.——Planters in this county have begun to break up their lands and make preparations for planting purposes.——Col Anderson speaks of going to Florida for the purpose of investing in lands.——A sixty year old white man in Newton county was seen to cut the "pireon wing" before a pumpk'n colored gazelle at a negro ball not long since.—*Enterprise.*

DALTON.—In the upper part of the county one day last week, a little girl twelve years old named Bettie Pettie, was at Mr. R. N. Varnell's, and while standing by the fire her clothing caught and burned her so badly that she died in a short time.—*Citizen.*

AMERICUS.—Mr. R. F. Wiggins, of Schley county, sends us a sixteen pound turnip.—*Republican.*

ROME—This city has a trapper Virg Stewart by name. In three nights last week he captured nine beavers, two of them weighed one hundred pounds each They were caught on the Etowah river about eight miles from Rome.—*Commercial.*

THOMASVILLE—On Friday morning Tony Williams, a colored man living with Mr. G. R. Miller, living near Miccosukie, Fla., started for Thomasville with a load of cotton, and when in the vicinity of Mr. T. C. Mitchell's place, fell from the wagon and broke his neck.—*Enterprise.*

SANDERSVILLE—A turpentine distillery is being established at No. 7 C. R. R., by a firm from North Carolina.—*Herald and Georgian.*

TALBOTTON.—The Methodists are building a new church at Geneva.——Seventy-five cases have been returned to the March term of our court.—*Talbotton Standard.*

MACON.—We learn from southwestern Georgia that farmers are not so b ckward in their operations as was generally supposed. As a general thing, they are ready to plant corn, and next week, if the weather is favorable, will see stirring times in that line of business.—*Telegraph and Messenger.*

CARROLLTON.—The intelligence reaches this place of the death of Dr. W. L. Reese, of Texas, but formerly of this place.—*Times.*

NEWNAN.—Potatoes and other vegetables are planted in our gardens.——The measles in small form are in town.——Our farmers are busy plowing and preparing for their spring crops.——Trade has been better in Newnan for the past three weeks than at any time since October, and a very large proportion of the trade is for cash.—*Herald.*

ELBERTON.—The convicts under lease by Messrs. Grant & Son are working about nineteen miles from Elberton, on the Elberton Air Line Railway. The convicts have suffered considerable from the weather, and since Christmas seven of them have died in camp. The sickness we cannot find chargeable to want of care on the part of the lessees. The men are comfortably clad, are well fed, the quarters are as good as can well be provided for transient paupers, and a physician is attached to the camp.——Corn sold here last week for $1.30 per bushel.——The dwelling of Mr. Newell Olds, in the lower part of this county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday.——The meeting of the Board of Directors of the Elberton Air Line Railroad at Franklin Springs, on Wednesday, was satisfactory. Stock was paid in liberally, and several new subscribers had their names enrolled.—*Gazette.*

MARRIED.

Capt. Joe Burnett, and Mrs. Florence McDonald, of Albany Feb. 11th.

Mr. T. M. Rogers of Warren, to Miss Darden of Green county on the 18th inst.

In Greensboro on the 11th inst. Mr. A. S. Meadows of Warren county and Miss M. F. Morgan of the former place.

Mr. W. C. Smith, of Lithonia, and Miss Sallie Perry, of Newton county, on Wednesday last.

In Hogansville, on the 14th inst., Mr. W. J. Wheeless to Miss A. J. Lofton.

In Columbus, on the 18th inst., Miss Ella Kinney, of Columbus, to Mr. C. H. Cooke, of Virginia.

In Meriwether county, on the 9th instant, Mr. J. C. Phillips to Mrs. E. Norris.

On the 11th inst., Mr. J. S. Jones to Miss Ida Adams, all of Elbert.

DIED.—Master William Hill, of Dougherty county on the 12th inst.

Mr. James Cocroft, of Greene county on Friday last.

Mr. Burgess Cheek, in Sumter county, on Wednesday last.

Rev. A. F. Fuller, in Thomasville, on Wednesday morning.

In Elbert county, on the 16th inst, Judge J. G. Deadwyler

LA GRANGE.—The bad weather has greatly retarded farming operations.—*Reporter.*

True.

It is a wise plan always to head good advice, let it come from what quarter it will. The Washington Chronicle says:

A large number of the southern journals are urging upon the farmers of the south to plant less cotton and more corn and oats the coming season. It seems from the statistics that at present prices it does not pay to raise cotton, and it is folly to sacrifice everything to cotton, as has been the custom in the south for years. There can be no question that the best interests of that section would be materially improved if the farming community would give more attention to the raising of the necessary articles of food required for home consumption, and less to the specialty of cotton. The soil in many places is well adapted to the production of wheat, oats and corn, and the crop is more certain, and a partial failure attended with much less loss, than in the raising of cotton.

ESCAPED.—The clerk whose robbery of his employer was noticed in yesterday's CONSTITUTION has fled from the city. He was allowed, through the intercession of his wife to remain at home Thursday night, and took advantage of the permission to make good his escape. Yesterday when the officers of the law returned he was gone.

THE following letters patent were issued to citizens of the state of Georgia, during the week ending February 6, 1875:

Sleeping car beths—C. Lucus, Atlanta.

Reporting Attachments—Pitch, assignor of patents, No. 21 Park Row, New York city, through Hoke Smith, counsellor at law, corresponding solicitor in Atlanta, Ga.

EXEMPTING MANUFACTURERS.—Georgia, by her general assembly, agitates the subject of taxing manufacturers, while Arkansas has just passed a law exempting manufacturers from taxation for seven years.

THE house has passed the bill appropriating $171 60 to W. H. Patterson for services rendered the state in the Georgia National bank case.

WE regret to learn that Hon. R. A. Reid, member of the house from Haralson county died yesterday evening.

SEE advertisement of Councilman Ellis, for proposals for repairing the Powder Magazine.

BISHOP BECKWITH and wife are in the city, the guests of Col. F. W. Alexander.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

ATLANTA COTTON STATEMENT

ATLANTA, February 19, 1875.
Cotton closed firm; low middlings 14 al4¾.

RECEIPTS FOR TO-DAY. *Bales.*

By wagon	37
By Western and Atlantic Railroad	5
By Central Railroad	00
By Air-Line Railroad	49
Atlanta & West Point Railroad	9
By Georgia Railroad	5
Total	105
Receipts previous	57,073
Total	57,178
Stock on hand September 1	102
Grand total	57,280

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	65
Shipments previous	54,497
Total	54,562
Stock on hand	2,718

SEE AFTERNOON'S DISPATCHES AND CITY PRICES CURRENT ON FOURTH PAGE.

FINANCIAL.

ATLANTA, GA., February 19, 1875.
Banks buying exchange on New York at par; selling exchange at ¼ premium.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19, 1875.
Exchange—New York sight ⅜ premium. Sterling 58¾. Gold 14¾.

PARIS, February 19, 1875.
Specie in bank of France $15,750,000f.

LONDON, February 19, 1875.
Street rate 1-16 below bank rate.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1875.
Stocks closed dull and steady; Central $1 01¾; Erie 27¾; lake shore 73¾; illinois central $1 01; Pittsburg 90¾; northwest 44¾; preferred at 55½; Rock Island $1 03¾; sub treasury balances: gold $46,182,490; currency $49,620,497; sub-treasury paid out $151,000 on account interest and $42,000 for bonds; customs' receipts $442,000.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

[*Special to The Constitution.*]

COTTON MARKETS.

Receipts at all ports to-day..... 15,853
Exports to Great Britain..... 10,134
Exports to continent..... 706
Consolidated receipts..... 94,637
Consolidated exports..... 86,000
Stock at all ports..... 542,868

NEW YORK, February 19.—Gold 14¾. Old classification: spots closed steady: low middlings 15⅝; middlings 16¼. New classification spots steady; low middlings 15⅝; middlings 15¾; sales to exports 1,500; spinners 1,883; speculation 625.

Futures closed steady; sales

A BENEDICTION.

He held her hand one minute in his own;
Murmured, through parted lips, "God
help you, Sweet;"
Let her alone; and in his vacant place
The twilight stole with soft and noiseless
feet.

Up passed away through dewy garden paths,
Flooded with waves of moonlight, weird
and white;
And mystic scent of leaf-veiled lilac bloom
Wafting its incense to the soul of night.

Between the setting and the rising sun,
Adrift her spirit wandered, till the day
Wake the new story of a life began
Out of the grave of one that slipped away.

A twilight life, of gentle thought and deed,
Of sudden purpose and reliant prayer;
Quiet moving in the misty light
Of springtime perfume on the evening air.

Standing alone, her life was doubly blest,
By this dead love, and love of sorrow born;
Till tender death sang all her soul to rest,
And merged spring twilight in the summer
morn.

BREVITIES.

—Young medical students in New York study anatomy at the opera bouffe.

—Tiic islands in Mobile bay are said, by a Mobile paper, to be most favorable for orange culture.

—A Norfolk, Va., man aged 98 has averaged a new wife every ten years since he was of age.

—Mr. Robert Browning is putting the finishing touches to a volume upon which he has been engaged for some time back.

—Jules Simon says that out of one hundred dozen shirts made in Paris eighty five dozen are made in convents.

—"Oh! for those good old days," sighs an Indian editor, "when this office recieved enough patent office reports to keep every stove red hot from November to March.

—This big snow is a godsend to us, says the Milwaukie News. We owe a bill up in St. Paul of $7.50, but it is hardly possible that the mails will get to working satisfactorially to us before the fourth of July.

—In France a man is never guillotined for writing his name in the middle, nor can his head be cut off unless his real name is known. A prisoner is now awaiting death in Paris who can not be decapitated until the detectives find out the name he inherited from his father, which he prudently declines to disclose.

—The senate bill providing for the admission, free of duty, of the diamonds given as a wedding present by the Khedive of Egypt to Mrs. Minnie Sherman Fitch was taken from the speaker's table last week, and passed on motion of Mr. E. R. Hoar. As soon as the president signs the bill, therefore, Mrs. Fitch will be at liberty to possess and wear her splendid wedding gift.

—When General Thomas was asked for a furlough by a backwoods soldier, in order that he might visit his wife, to whom he had been married but three months, he replied: "Why, my dear fellow, I haven't seen my wife for three years." The backwoodsman stared in credulousness at the general for a moment, and then broke out: "But, you see, me and my wife ain't that kind."

—Alexander Dumas, the elder, had an amusing way of deciding the time for his servants to bring on the inferior wines at his dinners to commercial men. It is told of him that previous to such occasions he enjoined his servants to put the best wine on the table at the beginning of the meal, while the guest's heads were clear; "then," said he, "watch the conversation, and directly you hear any single one of the company say, 'I, who am an honest man,' you may be quite sure that all their heads have gone astray, and you can serve up any rubbish you choose."

—When the young king of Spain, Alfonso XII., was on his way through Paris the other day he was button-holed by the Orlean princes, who succeeded, before they they let go their grip, in inducing him to betroth himself to his still more youthful cousin, the princess Maria de las Mercedes, daughter of the duke of Montpensier, who was born in Madrid in 1860, and is not yet fifteen years of age. Her elder sister being already married to the Count of Paris, this little arrangement may be looked upon as a skillful device to divert the sympathies of the new ruler of Spain from the cause of the prince Imperial of France, with whom he has hither to been supposed to be on very close and intimate terms.

—Mrs. Hooper, in a recent Paris letter to the Philadelphia Press, gives this account of an experiment in natural history: "One often reads in the daily newspapers and elsewhere of the discovery of live toads in the centre of trees or inside of apparently solid stone. A French naturalist, M. Margelidet, has just published the results of an experiment of that nature. On the 15th of January, in the year 1870, he caused a cavity to be hollowed in a large stone, put a toad into the cavity, and then sealed up the mouth of the cavity with impermerable cement. The other day, on the 15th of this month, five years, day for day, since he had the poor creature into durance vile, he broke open the cavity, at the museum of natural history, and found the toad within alive and well, though in a torpid condition. Nor has it since its release taken any nourishment whatever."

—There are various orders of beauty, causing men to make fools of themselves in various styles, from the desperate to the sheepish, but there is one order of beauty which seems made to turn the heads not only of men, but of all intelligent mammals, even of women. It is a beauty like that of kittens, or very small downy ducks making gentle rippling noises with their soft bills, or babies just beginning to toddle and to engage in conscious mischief—a beauty with which you can never be angry, but that you feel ready to crush for inability to comprehend the state of mind into which it throws you.—*George Elliott.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Telegraphic Markets.

(By Telegraph to The Constitution.)

NEW YORK, February 19.—Cotton steady; sales 4,000 bales; upiands 15¾; Orleans 16¾.
Futures opened steadier: February 15¾; a15 25-32; April 16 3-32a16¼; May 16 13-32a16 15-32; June 16 11-16a16⅝.
Flour quiet and firm. Wheat quiet and firmer. Corn firm. Pork heavy; mess $19 25. Lard quiet; steam 13¾. Turpentine dull at 37½. Rosin firm at $2 12½a2 15 for strained. Freights firm.
Stocks dull. Money 2½. Gold 14⅜. Exchange—long 84 83¾; short 84 85¾. Governments dull. State bonds dull.

LIVERPOOL, February 19, noon.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 7⅞a7⅞; middling Orleans 7⅞; sales 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and export; sales for the week 65,000; exports 5,000; speculation 5,000; in port 773,000, including 418,000 American; receipts 65,000, including 52,000 American; actual exports 6,000; afloat 465,000, including 297,000; cotton to arrive 1-16 dearer; sales on a basis of middling Orleans; nothing below low middlings shipped in January or February 7¾; sales on a basis of middling Orleans; nothing below good ordinary shipped in January 7 15-16.
LIVERPOOL, February 19, 2:00 p. m.—Cotton sales to-day include 8,000 bales American; sales on a basis of middling uplands nothing below low middlings shipped in March or April 7¾; do. nothing below low middlings shipped in April or May 7¾; sales on a basis of middling Orleans; nothing below low middlings shipped in January 7 15-16; do. in February or March 8.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., February 18, 1875.

Atlanta Money Market.

Financial—Gold, buying at $1 12; selling at $1 14. Silver, buying at $1 08; selling at $1 09.
Exchange.—Buying at par; selling at ½ premium.
Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s 80a82; 7s 90a92; 8s $1 01a$1 03. Atlanta water bonds 70a78. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70a75; 8s 80a82. Augusta, 80a82. Georgia Railroad stock, 75a76; Georgia Railroad bonds, 90a92. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 94a95; Atlanta and West Point Railroad bonds, 90a92. Central Railroad stock 80a83. Savannah bonds 80.

Atlanta Produce Market.

Pork—Sc gross, per car load.
Beef cattle—3a3c.
Dried Fruits—Peaches unpealed 3a4c; peaches unpealed 4a5; peaches pealed 10a12c; apples pealed 4a5c.
Butter—30a32.
Beeswax—27a27½.
Eggs—31a32c.
Feathers—55a75.
Eggs—We quote at 18a20.
Poultry—15; dressed chickens 12; do. turkeys 15c per pound; turkeys 75a$1 25.

Atlanta Grocery Market.

Corn—mixed and white, $1 02a1 05.
Meal—$1 05.
Grits—$6 50a7.
Buckwheat—$10 per bbl.
Wheat—white $1 35a$1 45; amber $1 15a1 20; red $1 20a1 25.
Oats—mixed 80; white 85; amber 90; black 80.
Cow Peas—$1 40.
Rice—$6 50a7 50.
Flour—fancy $7 25a7 50; extra family $6 75a7 00; family $6 25a6 50; extra $5a5 25; super no 5 50.
Bacon—clear rib sides 12½; clear sides none; shoulders none.
Bulk Meat—clear rib sides 11½; long clear sides none; clear sides 11½; shoulders 8a8½; hams 13½; green and partially cured meats 1c less.
Lard—tierces 15¼a16; kegs and cans 16a17; buckets 17.
Hams—sugar-cured, old canvassed 12½a13; new uncanvassed 14a15.
Bagging—gunny 11¼; domestic 2 lb. 19½; 2¼ lb. 18; 2½ lb. 18; 3 lb. 18½; Borneo 18¾. Rope—Manwakee $26@27.
Ties—6a7½.
Spices—pepper 28; ginger 18; alspice 90 cuttnegs $1 75; cloves 50.
Salt—Virginia $1 75; Liverpool $2 75.
Mackerel—No. 1 bbls $17 50; ½ bbls $7 75; kits $1 75. No. 2 bbls, $14 00; ½ bbls $8 00; kits $1 50. No. 3 bbls, full weight, $11 00; ½ bbls, $5 50; kits $1 25. Family, bbls $14; ½ bbls $6 50; kits $1 25.
Vinegar—24a40.
Sugar—crushed 13½; powdered 12½; granulated 13½. A 11½; extra C 11; white extra C 11½; yellow C 11a10½; Demerara 11½; New Orleans 9½a11½; do. prime 10a10½; fair 8¼a9¼.
Coffee—Rio 33a35; LaGuira 26; Java 38.
Molasses—bbls. 45; hhds 41.
Syrups—New York 50a75; New Orleans 70a75.
Soap—poor man's $3 50; laundry $3 50; English crown $3 75.
Starch—6½.
Store—124 Whitehall St; tierces 8¾.
Soda—kegs 6¾; assorted papers 7½.
Crackers—C soda 4½a6c; A soda 5¼a7; butter 5a7; pic-nic 5a7; oyster 6a8; milk 9½a12; wine 10a12; Boston butter 10a18; sugar 8¼a10; C cream 8¼a10; lemon cream 9½a11; hand-made sugar jumbles 13a16; hand-made lemon cakes 13a15; hand-made tea-cakes 15a40; hand-made scolloped sugar cakes 10a13; spice cakes 10a12; ginger snaps 9a12; ginger bread 8a9.
Candy—assorted stick, per box, $3 50a3 75; fancy 15a35.
Canned and Case Goods—1 lb oysters, per dozen $1; 2 lb oysters, per doz. $3a4 00; sardines, per case, $17 00a17 50; salmon, per dozen $2 50; lobsters, per dozen, $2 40; tomatoes, per dozen, $1 50a1 75; peaches, per dozen, $2 50a2 75; pineapples, $2 50a2 75; green corn $2 50; green peas 2 lbs $2 25a2 75; Lima beans 2 lbs. $3a3 25; **eagle brand milk 1 lb $3a3 25.**
Pickles, Mustard and Sauce—Gerkins, pts per case $1 75a2; qts per case $3a3 25; half gals $4 50a5; gals, half doz $3 25a3 50; half bbls. $6 50a8; English pickles, pts $4 25a5; Colman's mustard per doz $2a2 25; French mustard per doz, $2a2 25; Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce $5a5 50; tomato catsup pts $1 25a1 50; qts $2 25a2 50; pepper sauce red $1 25a1 50; green $1 50a1 75.
Flavoring Extracts—Lemon per doz $2 25a2 50; vanilla $2 75a3; assorted $2 25a2 50.
Sardines—qrs $17a17 50.
Fire Crackers—No. 1 extra, 40 packs per bx.
Teas—Oolong 75a$1; imperial 75a$1; gunpowder 75a$1.
Cheese—State dairy 15a18; factory 17a17½; fancy cream 18.
Irish Potatoes—Goodrich $4 00; pink-eye $4 25; russets, russets western $3 40a3 50.
Onions—silver skin, very choice $4 75a5; red $4 75a5.
Apples—choice to fancy $5a5 50.
Oranges—Louisiana, each 3½a4½.
Lemons—per box $8a10.
Raisins—Layers, whole, per box $3 50a4; half $1 85a2; quarters $1.
Currants—per lb. 10a12½.
Citron—Leghorn, per lb 50a55; English peel 45a50.
Figs—Selected Elemé, drums per lb, new 25a0 17½.
Dates—in 25 and 30 boxes, per lb 12½a15
Prunes—in bbls, per lb 14a15.
Nuts and Almonds—Languedoc 25a27½; pecan nuts 11a15; Brazil nuts 15; English walnuts 16a20; filberts 15a17½.
Pea Nuts—Tennessee choice per bushel $2; Wilmington fancy per lb 3a3½.
Sundries—Dried herring 60a75; Bologna sausage 12½a15; Atmore's mince meat 12c per lb in half bbls.
Wood Ware—3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets, per dozen $8 50; 3 hp brass-bound red cedar buckets per doz $9 50; 2 hp brass-bound juniper buckets $6; 3 hp juniper buckets $7; 2 hp painted buckets $2 50a3 00; well buckets $6a6 50; painted tubs, 3 in nest, $3 65a3 75; No. 1 3 sieves per doz. $2 25; brooms, per doz, $2 75a3 50; matches, parlor per gross $3 25; half boxes per doz $3 00.
Lime—35a55; hydraulic $1 50.
Cement—$3 50a4.
Concentrated Lye, per case, $8 50; potash, per case, $5 00.
Copperas—4c.
Kerosene Oil—18a20.
Bleaching—35a70.
Candles—17½.
Axle Grease—per dozen, $1 50.
Table Salt—per dozen, $1 50.
Nails—For 12d, 10d, $3 90. 25c per keg additional for dunnishing sizes.
Powder—per keg rifle $6 50; blasting $4 50.
Shot—drop, per bag, $2 40; buck, per bag $2 75.
Iron—Bar iron $3 50; axes $11a13 50; steel 20a22; shovels—Ames' $14 50a15; horse and mule shoes 7a8; horse shoe nails 20a30. Scofield Rolling Mill standard sizes 1½ in. to 4 in. flat, and ¼ to 2 in. round, 3c per lb. by carload, 3c; less than a carload ¼ to ⅜ sundry sizes per lb. by carload 3¼a3c; less than carload 3¾a4c.
Leather—Sole, hemlock, good damaged 25; a28; good 29a33; white oak 40a50; black upper 40a55.
Wool—Washed 35a50c; unwashed 25c.
Yarn—$1 20.
Seeds—Clover $8; timothy $4 50; orchard grass $3a3 50; blue grass $2 25; herd's grass 2 50; Hungarian millet 42.

Fresh Meats.

Beef—Loin 15c; roast 15c; choice steaks 15; chuck 12c; brisket 10c. Pork nominal, 14c. Mutton 12½a15c. Veal 15c.

Junk Market.

Rags—Buying prices 2a2½. Waste paper—Buying prices 4c. Scrap Iron—Buying prices 2. Old Copper—Buying prices 12a13. Twine—Paper, selling price per lb., 25; Jute 24a25; Cotton 18a40; Flax 40a80.

Carpets.

Hartford carpet company, extra 3-ply $1 45; ingrain 3-ply $1 40; superfine $1 25a1 40; extra S ——; medium superfine 95c; body Brussels, 5-frame $1; tapestry $1 25a1 50; hemp, medium, 26-inch 45; extra 52c; matting straw, white 25a50c; jack 40a55c; oil cloth, 6 to 12 feet wide 75c a $1 50; 15 feet wide $1 50a2.

Tobacco.

Chewing—Common, sound, 11-in new per pound 48a50; do., 11-in old 50a55; medium, 11-in old 58a62½; good 11-in old 68a75; fine 11-in. old 75a85; bright navys 60a65; bright qrs. 12-in 60a65; good 70a75; fine 80a90; 12-inch pounds, good 75a90, very fine, Gravely $1; fine cut, home made 80a85; Sunny Side, per gross $10; Welcome $10; Century $10; in bulk, per lb. $1 10; Log Cabin $1 10; Spencer's Calhoun $1 25; Stultz & Burnett AAA 1858 $1.
Smoking—Durham, per pound 60a75; Highlander $1; Lone Jack $1 75a2; Dew Drop 75; in case 65; Merry Mates 55; case 50. The Weed 50; case 45; Seal of North Carolina 75; case 65; Little Joker 65; case 60. Louisiana Perique $3; Virginity $1 50; Caprice $1 75; Straight Cut $1 75; Cavendish $1 25.

Wines and Liquors.

Corn whisky, proof, 100 per cent., from $1 25 to $1 50, 80 per cent., $1 00, white Pure Robertson County whisky from $1 25 to $2 50; Bourbon from $1 25 to $5; proof rye $1 25 to $6; apple brandy $2 25 to $3 50; peach Brandy from $2 50 to $3; ginger brandy from $1 25 to $1 75; cognac from $1 50 to $3; pure imported from $8 to $12; domestic $1 50a3; Jamaica rum $3 50a4 50; pure cherry brandy from 1 25 to $1 50; gin from $1 50 to $2 50; pure imported from $4 to $6; rum from $1 50 to $4; pure port wine from $2 to $6; sherry wine from $2 to $6; claret in cases $6 per dozen; golden crown champagne, pints, $16, quarts, $14; Heidsic & Co., pints, $30, quarts $28.

Drugs, Oils, etc.

Opium, per lb, $11 00; bi-carbonate soda, per lb, 6 50; bluestone, per lb, 14a15; copperas, per lb, 3a3½; Epsom salts, per lb, 6; madder, per lb, 18a17; alum, per lb, 6; borax, per lb, 25; brimstone, per lb, 6a7; camphor, per lb, 50; indigo, per lb, 1 00a1 30; quinine, per ounce, $2 50; saltpetre, per lb, 12a15; copal varnish, per gal, $2 00a3 50; Japan varnish, per gal, $1 25a1 75; coach varnish, per gal, $3 50a5 00; white lead, per lb, 9½a14; white lead, pure per lb, 14a15; castor oil, per gal, $1 15; stock powders, per doz, $1 25a1 75; lemon syrup, per doz, $3 75a5 00; gum assafoetida 40a50; acid, sulphuric, carboy, 11. 20; petro oil, per gal, 28a40; turpentine, per gal, 50; catechu, per lb, 9½; flaxseed, per lb, 10; alcohol, per gal, $2 00a2 25; raw linseed oil, per gal, $1 05; boiled linseed oil, per gal, $2 40; sweet oil, per gal, $3 00; sperm oil, per gal, $1 75a2 00; whale oil, per gal, oil, per gal, 75a$1 00; kerosene oil, per gal, $1a1 25; lard oil, per gal, $1 18a1 20; tanners

Atlanta Dry Goods Market.

Ticking—Amoskeag A C A 24c; Conestoga C C A 18c; Lewiston A 30 inch 20c; Middleford A 13c; A A 17c; A A A 20c; B 12½c; Minnehaha 7-8 22½c; A C A 30 inch 23c; Pittsfield 7½; Eagle and Phœnix 4-4 20c; 36 in. 24.
Stripes—American 12c; Arrasapha 12 1-2c; Massabesic 14c to 15c; Uncasville A 11 to 12c.
Corset Jeans—Kearsage 12½c; Laconia 11c; Naumkirg Sateen 13½c.
Osnaburgs—Alabama, No. 1, 10½c; Trion factory 14c. Milledgeville—8 oz. 14; 6 oz 12½.
Paper Cambrics—Manville 7, Lonsdale 7½; Masonville 8c; S S & Sons 8c; Garner 7½c high colors 7½c.
Glazed Cambrics—Killerton 6½c; Franklin 6½c; Harmony 6½, high colors, 7c.
Kentucky Jeans—Alpine cloth 35c; Cuba 20c; Fairfax 16c; Gulf mill 12½; Hillside 10½c; Pacific R. 37½c; Preferred Doeskin 87½c; Red Cloud 30; Missouri 22; Port Royal 25; Atlas 30; Lewellyn 35½; West Lake 25½c.
Dress Goods—corded alpacas 22½c; 8-4 solid 17a18; fancy delaines 20; Balermo stripes 22.
Linseys—12½a20c.
Flannels—white 22½a40; red 20a40; shaker 50a60.
PRINTS—Amoskeag 7½c; Arnold's specialty 10; Albion 9; Ancona 8a9; Bedford 7½a 8½; Conestoga 8½a9; Dunnell's 8½; Garner's 8½; Hartel's 8½; Syracuse 8½a9; Gloucester 8½a9; Simpson's black 8½; Simpson's grays 8½; American 8½a9; Freeman's slide bands 8; Allen's 8½a9.

A. K. SEAGO

IS OFFERING INDUCEMENTS TO those purchasing car load lots for Cash.

Bulk Meats, Flour, Oats, CORN, HAY,

and other goods in his line. CASH WILL

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
Goes into effect Sunday, Jan. 10th, 1875.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrive Kingston	11 30 a m
Arrive Dalton	1 40 p m
Arrive Chattanooga	3 50 p m
Leave Chattanooga	8 15 a m
Arrive Dalton	7 23 a m
Arrive Kingston	9 32 a m
Arrive Atlanta	12 35 p m

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	9 35 p m
Arrive Kingston	12 31 a m
Arrive Dalton	2 36 a m
Arrive Chattanooga	4 45 a m
Leave Chattanooga	4 00 p m
Arrive Dalton	5 42 p m
Arrive Kingston	7 38 p m
Arrive Atlanta	10 15 p m

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	8 30 p m
Arrive Marietta	5 03 p m
Arrive Cartersville	7 17 p m
Arrive Kingston	8 21 p m
Arrive Dalton	11 55 p m
Leave Dalton	1 15 a m
Arrive Kingston	4 33 a m
Arrive Cartersville	7 31 a m
Arrive Marietta	8 06 a m
Arrive Atlanta	9 50 a m

Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line R. R.
Daily Passenger Trains.

Leaves Atlanta	5 51 p m
Arrives at Charlotte	8 06 a m
Leaves Charlotte	6 12 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 18 p m

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	7 00 a m
Arrives at Charlotte	2 00 a m
Leaves Charlotte	9 00 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 12 p m

Toccoa Accommodation Train.

Leaves Toccoa	8 45 a m
Arrives at Toccoa	8 27 p m
Leaves Atlanta	8 18 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	9 00 a m

Georgia Railroad.
Night Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	8 15 p m
Leaves Atlanta	10 30 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	6 25 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 00 a m

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Augusta	4 40 a m
Leaves Atlanta	7 00 a m
Arrive at Atlanta	5 45 p m
Arrives at Augusta	3 30 p m

Covington Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	5 00 p m
Leaves Covington	5 50 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	8 15 a m
Arrives at Covington	7 30 p m

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.
Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	9 40 p m
Leaves West Point	1 40 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 42 p m
Arrives at West Point	2 07 a m

Central Railroad---Atlanta Division.
Night Passenger and Freight Train.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 a m
Leaves Macon	8 10 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	4 25 a m

Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Atlanta	1 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 30 p m
Leaves Macon	9 06 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 55 p m

On and after this date trains will not stop at West End.

☞ Central Railroad time 12 minutes ahead of Atlanta time.

Southwestern Railroad.
Eufaula Daily Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	9 05 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	5 40 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 25 p m
Leaves Eufaula	8 50 a m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 p m
Leaves Albany	10 47 a m

Connects with the Albany Train at Smithville, and the Fort Gaines train at Cuthbert daily, except Sunday.
Albany Train connects with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad Trains at Albany, and will run to Arlington on Blakely Extension Monday, Wednesday and Friday, returning Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Eufaula Night Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 10 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	7 25 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m

Columbus Mail Train.

Leaves Macon	7 17 p m
Arrives at Columbus	12 45 a m
Leaves Columbus	2 30 p m
Arrives at Macon	7 25 p m

Making close connection with Western Railroad at Columbus for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, etc.
Columbus Day Freight and Accommodation Train.

Leaves Macon	9 20 a m
Arrives at Columbus	6 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	5 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	3 00 p m

Central Railroad.
Day Passenger Train.

Leaves Savannah	8 45 a m
Arrives in Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon	7 15 a m
Arrives in Savannah	5 25 p m

Night Freight and Passenger.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives in Macon	8 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives in Savannah	7 15 a m

Millen Branch.

Leaves Augusta	9 50 a m
Arrives in Millen	12 40 p m
Leaves Millen	1 10 p m
Arrives in Augusta	4 00 p m

CHINA, GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, ETC.

SPRING TRADE, 1875.

McBride & Co.

Silver Plateduare, Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, Fine Table Cutlery, Show Cases at Wholesale. To Merchants, Hotel & Saloon Keepers, Avoid Insurance and Delay. Buy what you want. Each article on its own merit. Largest in the South at McBride & Co.'s.

jan23—

Special Notice.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT; SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, IN BANKRUPTCY—In the matter of Seth Howard Howes, Stephen Hyatt and Leander W. Townsend, Bankrupts.
The undersigned, assignee of the estate of the above named bankrupts, hereby gives notice pursuant to the order of the above Court, that he will sell at public auction, by WALTER H. TAYLOR, Auctioneer, at the store of AARON CLAFLIN & CO., No. 116 Church street, in the city of New York, commencing on Tuesday, the 23d February, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., (and continuing from day to day) the large and valuable stock of Boots and Shoes, (consisting of about 2750 cases, and adapted to the Southern and Western trade) of the said bankrupts, Howes, Hyatt & Co. Dated New York, February 20, 1875.
AARON CLAFLIN,
feb16—d6t Assignee.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against the city of Atlanta, are hereby notified that the Auditor's box will be closed at 12 o'clock m., on Thursday before the first and third Mondays, and that no account will be received after the box has been closed.
Also, that no account will be audited unless approved by the Chairman of the proper committee.
C. C. HAMMOCK,
Mayor.
R. F. MADDOX,
Chairman Finance Committee.
J. T. PENDLETON,
feb7—dtf Auditor.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PLEASANT rooms, and the table supplied with the best the market affords. Charges moderate.

RAILROADS.

TO TO

TEXAS

VIA THE

Lone Star Route!

International & Gt. Northern R. R.

IT IS

The Shortest Quickest and Best ALL RAIL LINE TO

Waco, Bremond,
Hearne, Rockdale,
Houston, Galveston,
Hempstead, Brenham,
Columbia, Austin,
San Antonio,

And all principal points in

Eastern, Central, Western & Southern

TEXAS!

SEND for a GUIDE AND MAP of the route, which will be sent free, by addressing the General Ticket Agent International and Great Northern Railroad, HOUSTON, TEXAS.
jan8—wly-n-r-m

THE GREAT SOUTHERN PASSENGER AND MAIL ROUTE
VIA
Atlanta and Augusta
To Charleston, Columbia, Charlotte, Raleigh Wilmington, Weldon, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

RUNNING A DOUBLE
Daily Through Passenger Train

CONNECTIONS by this line are most certain and sure at all seasons.

The Eating Houses

On this Line have been thoroughly overhauled and refitted. Ample time is given for Meals, and at regular hours.
Conductors on this line are affable and courteous to passengers.
The quickest time and sure connection made by this route.
Passengers can purchase through tickets and have their baggage checked through from New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, Columbus and Atlanta to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, by four different routes, via Augusta, Kingsville and Wilmington; via Columbia, Charlotte and Raleigh; via Columbia, Danville and Richmond; via Atlanta, Augusta Wilmington and Bay Line.

Fare as Low by Augusta
As any other Route.

Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars

On all Night Trains leaving Atlanta by this Route.

Passengers wishing to go North by Sea will find
SPLENDID LINE OF STEAMSHIPS
From Charleston, S. C., to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and New York.

The Charleston Steamships

Offer every inducement to Passengers, with Tables supplied with every luxury the Northern and Charleston Markets can afford, and for Safety, Speed and Comfort are

Unrivaled on the Coast.

Through Tickets on sale at Montgomery West Point and Atlanta to New York via Charleston Steamships.
S. S. JOHNSON, Superintenden
A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24-tf

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTA DIVISION,
Central R. R. and Banking Co. of Georgia,
Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 10, 1874.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after Thursday, December 10, 1874, the trains between Atlanta and Carrollton will run as follows:

	Arrive.	Leave.
Carrollton		7 45 a m
Whitesburg	8 45 a m	8 55 a m
Sargents	9 15 a m	9 17 a m
Newnan	9 37 a m	9 52 a m
Sharpsburg	10 22 a m	10 29 a m
Turin	10 34 a m	10 37 a m
Senoia	10 57 a m	11 07 a m
Brooksville	11 32 a m	11 42 a m
Griffin	12 22 p m	12 36
Atlanta	2 55 p m	

RETURNING.

	Arrive.	Leave.
Atlanta		1 00 p m
Griffin	3 15 p m	3 25 p m
Brooksville	4 00 p m	4 05 p m
Senoia	4 35 p m	4 45 p m
Turin	5 05 p m	5 07 p m
Sharpsburg	5 12 p m	5 14 p m
Newnan	5 49 p m	6 04 p m
Sargents	6 24 p m	6 26 p m
Whitesburg	6 46 p m	6 51 p m
Carrollton	7 51 p m	

A. J. WHITE, Pres and Supt.,
S. G. and N. A. R. R.
G. J. FOREACRE, Supt,
C. R. R. (A. D.)
dec11—dtf

Memphis and Charleston R. R.

MEMPHIS, TENN., OCT. 15, 1874.

NOTICE.

MR. AKERS having resigned as agent of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad at Atlanta, Mr. T. G. GARRETT has been appointed as his successor.
Planters and others desiring information in regard to transportation of hands from that section, may get reliable information by calling on or addressing
T. G. GARRETT,
Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.
W. J. ROSS,
General Superintendent.
oct1—dtf

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,
CHICAGO, ILL.

HAVING purchased the entire furniture and taken a lease of this magnificent hotel, I have admitted Mr. Samuel M. Turner, formerly of the old Tremont House and late of the Palmer House, Chicago, and Mr. Tyler B. Gaskill, formerly of the Revere House, Boston, to an interest in the business, which will be conducted under the name of JOHN B. DRAKE & CO.

THE HOUSE

Covers one entire block, having a frontage south and east of over 500 feet. Is admirably located for convenience of guests; is thoroughly built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Every floor from basement to roof, enclosed a four inch layer of cement, which with other safeguards, render it practically **fire-proof.** The **ventilation** is perfect, and the whole is being refitted with the addition of new and elegant furniture as required.
The service, table and other accommodations being the same to all guests, will be maintained fully up to the high standard of their predecessors, and equal to any house in this or any other country, but the proprietors have decided to meet the just expectations of the public in these times of financial depression by graduating prices at from $3 00 to $4 50 per day, according to the location of the rooms occupied.
feb16—deod3t JOHN B. DRAKE

Special Notice.

LADD'S ALKALINE FERTILIZER. ATLANTA GEORGIA. TRADE MARK.

None Genuine except this Brand is on the Barrel.
A. C. LADD, Agent,
oct18—dtf No. 9 Broad St., Atlanta.

HERRING'S
Patent Champion Safes,
Established more than a third of a Century.
REDUCED IN PRICE.
ALSO, TWO HUNDRED SECOND-HAND SAFES FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HERRING & CO.,
251 & 252 Broadway, N. Y.,
56 and 60 Sudbury St., Boston.
feb9—deod3m

Guano Economy.

BONE DUST, per ton.....$35 00
Oil Meal, per ton..... 30 00
Sulphate of Lime, per ton..... 20 00
Chloride of Sodium, per ton..... 25 00
All Combined, per ton..... 30 00
Gaiden Phosphate..... 20 00
JNO. M. C. REID, Manufacturer of Bone Dust, Oil Meal and Dealer in Agricultural Salts, Atlanta, Ga. feb16—d2m

CLARKE & BURCKHARDT
Have a large number of choice
Grape Vines and Fruit Trees
FOR SALE VERY LOW.
They should be planted during February and March.
Covington, Ga., February 9—d3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Incorporated in 1849 with authority to confer degrees and endowed by the State of Maryland in 1860. The College is beautifully situated in a grove, within the city limits, on a lofty eminence that commands a view of the country, the city, and river and bay for many miles. The College has a good library, chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinets of minerals, medals, coins, gems, &c., and the course of instruction is thorough. Board and tuition $250 per annum. N. C. BROOKS, LL. D.,
President.

TEAS—The cheapest in the world. Importers' prices—Largest company in America—staple article—pleases everybody—Trade continually increasing—Agents wanted every where—best inducements—don't waste time—send for Circular to ROBERT WELLS, 43 Vesey St., N. Y., P. O. Box 1287.

DOLLARS

TO THE AMOUNT OF TWO MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED ON THE 27TH FEBRUARY BY THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KY., UPON THE OCCASION OF THEIR FIFTH AND LAST CONCERT.

Drawing Certain or Money Refunded

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each,	100,000
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each,	140,000
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each,	150,000
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each,	100,000
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each,	100,000
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each,	90,000
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each,	100,000
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each,	100,000
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each,	50,000
10,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each,	950,000

Whole Tickets $50, Halves $25. Tenth or each Coupon, $5. Eleven Whole Tickets, $500.

For Tickets, or information, address
THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager,
Louisville, Ky.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

Death of Governor Bramlette—Action of the Trustees—A Successor Appointed—No More Postponements—Drawing Certain February 27th.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, Jan. 16, 1875, it was resolved that C. M. Briggs, Esq., who under the late Hon. Thos. E. Bram